

## THINGS CHINESE

### In the Matter of the Indemnity Claims.

PARIS, May 3.—The French Foreign Office corrects the figures of the indemnity to be demanded from China, as cabled to the Foreign Office by M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, purporting to be taken from the report of the committee on indemnity and telegraphed to the Associated Press May 1. It was then announced that the amount China is to pay was fixed at 1,355,000,000 francs. The Foreign Office now announces that the amount should have been 1,535,000,000 francs. However, this amount may yet be reduced. These figures provide for expenses up to July 1.

The Foreign Office is anxious that the United States support Germany's proposal to increase the Chinese customs duties, and wishes it to be pointed out that it will be proved to be the best guarantee of the "open door." As no satisfactory alternative is suggested which will produce the necessary sum, a disagreement of the powers may result in the occupation of portions of Chinese territory by individual powers, as a guarantee for their respective claims.

Regarding the issue of a Chinese loan, France and Russia favor the collective guarantee of the powers.

#### VON WALTERSEE'S VIEWS.

PEKING, May 1.—Marshal von Waldsee, in the letter which he sent to the Ministers today, as the reply of the generals to the views of the ministers regarding the military questions discussed yesterday by the generals in conference, says a garrison of 6,000 men should be left at Tien-Tsin and in the adjoining district. Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan to contribute 1,400 men each and Italy 400 men. To garrison Shan Hai Kwan, France, Russia, Great Britain and Germany are to contribute three hundred men each and Italy one company until the forts are razed. So long as any forces occupy Chinese territory the foreign military commanders must exercise the full authority of a civil administration, according to the principle established at The Hague in 1899. The Chinese may remain in office, as is the case at Pao Ting Fu and, partly at Tien-Tsin.

Besides the 6,000 men in the Tien-Tsin district, warships, which must always be in the Pei Ho, will preserve communication with the international fleet at Taku. To allow this administration to depend in any respect on the mandarins would, it is said, be an utter impossibility. Friction would arise immediately which would lead to difficult conflicts, which will be better avoided. The placing of the civil administration under the military as a further greater advantage. It would be inconvenient to the Chinese Government, which would, therefore, endeavor to get rid of it speedily by the settlement of peace conditions.

When the troops at Tien-Tsin are reduced to 2,000 by the granting of possibly a quarter of the concessions, then the question of an absolute Chinese administration may be considered. The creation of a chief command is desirable for purely military reasons, as in cases of disorder or troubles of any kind military measures would be required. These measures must take place where the troubles occur, and the authority of the Commander in Chief must also extend to the Legation guards at Peking.

Count von Waldsee thinks the Ministers' statement that there had never been a military administration or a permanent military organization in Peking, as troops with banners could not be considered as such, to be incorrect, as his investigation shows that a strong garrison of troops was at Peking with the latest modern arms.

Concerning the question of evacuation, opinions were divided. The British, Japanese and German commanders were of the opinion that the evacuation should not commence until China had accepted the prescribed conditions and paid the total indemnities. The French commander said he would commence by withdrawing 9,000 in a fortnight and completing the withdrawal of the troops in six weeks, leaving only colonial troops here on account of the climatic conditions. The Italian and Austrian commanders had no instructions, and General Chaffee, the American commander, abstained from expressing an opinion. General Wogack, the Russian commander, was not present at the recent meetings of the generals, and Russia was not represented.

The question of evacuation is most difficult, on account of the approaching hot season, which is very injurious to the health of the troops, and which also increases the costs of the war indemnity immensely through the loss of hundreds of soldiers, and would probably mean the retention of the troops for the winter. The generals were unanimously of the opinion that the question could be more speedily solved if the Ministers would treat separately regarding the amount of indemnity and the method of raising it.

The second part of this question must take many months before a solution can be found, on account of the difficulty of the matter. If the question of indemnity is decided first, and China expresses her willingness and ability to pay, the moment will have arrived to commence the evacuation, the execution of which will require several months, as the reduction will be very gradual. The generals are convinced that 2,000 men at Peking, 1,500 at Shan Hai Kwan and 2,000 men on the railroad, altogether 12,000 men, with the fleets at Taku and Shanghai, will be a fully sufficient force to compel China to accept the demand for and manner of payment of the indemnity.

Count von Waldsee and a party of officers left Peking this morning to visit the Great Wall and the tombs.

#### CHINESE MAKE AMENDS.

PARIS, April 30.—The Foreign Office

## WHAT SVENGALI MIGHT HAVE DONE.



### AN EXPERIENCE MCKINLEY ESCAPED

#### THE PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The Presidential special train pulled out of the Union station on schedule time, 1:30 a. m., for Vicksburg. It is due at New Orleans at 4:30 p. m.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—Through the rich low valley of the Yazoo the Presidential special sped southward to New Orleans today. Although the President and his party did not reach the train after the big demonstration at the Memphis banquet last night until after 1 o'clock, the President was up early this morning. Several times he appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the cheers of the crowds at the small stations with a wave of his hand.

Among the members of the Cabinet, the President's speech last night, with its pointed allusions to the principle of subsidies as a means of enlarging transportation facilities for the expanding South of Greater America, with the shining picture he drew of the commercial possibilities in the Orient under the "open door" policy in China, to which the administration has secured the adherence of the other powers, is regarded as an exceedingly important utterance, and one which will instantly rivet the attention of the country. His reference to the action of the Tennessee Legislature which, half a century ago, claimed that the cotton trade of the Orient belonged legitimately to the South, is considered particularly forcible.

Vicksburg, with its swarming memories of the Civil War, was reached at 8:30 o'clock.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 3.—The Presidential special was skimming over the flat broad plains of Texas when the President and his party awoke this morning. Houston was reached at 8:15, and the party was welcomed by Governor Sayers, who came from the State capital at Austin for that purpose.

#### Ingersollian Temple.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The building in Chicago of a \$100,000 temple to the memory of Robert G. Ingersoll, in which the teachings of the orator and atheist shall be perpetuated, is the purpose of the Ingersoll Memorial Association, incorporated at Springfield today. The projectors are Edward C. Reichwald, secretary of the American Secular Union, and Free Thought Federation; Frederick Dahlstrom and Samuel Roberts.

#### General Zerpitzki Hurt.

BERLIN, May 2.—A dispatch from Peking, dated May 1st, to the Koinische Zeitung, says that a bloody battle has occurred between the Russians and Chinese near Moukden. The Russians lost fifty in killed and wounded. Four Russian officers were killed, and among the wounded was General Zerpitzki.

#### PANIC AMONG CHICAGO SHORTS

CHICAGO, May 3.—A panic, the first real one since Phillips cornered the market, occurred among shorts in May corn on the Board of Trade today. Price fluctuations were the most violent in years. Having seen their losses grow heavier and heavier with each succeeding day for some time, traders who had guaranteed to deliver May corn to Phillips made frantic efforts to get it. The price went from 55 to 58 cents, 4 1/2 cents higher than yesterday's close, in a few minutes after the session began. Shorts surrounded the bull leader and almost begged for corn. He was repeatedly called from the pit by men who wanted to settle privately, but he told them they had disregarded his offer to sell to them at 48 cents, and now they would have to bid in the open market to him. When reminded that he himself and the "open market" were synonymous, Phillips smiled. For an hour shorts bid 58 cents or close to it. Then Phillips let out 59,000 bushels at prices ranging between 57 cents and 58 cents. He said it was only a drop in the bucket compared with the quantity still held by him, but it netted him a profit of about \$100,000 or approximately 17 cents per bushel. This action created intense excitement. It was thought for a moment that the bull chief was about to unload and the market broke to 53 cents without a check. The drop disposed of a number of scalping longs who had been clinging to Phillips speculative coat tails. Under 53 cents, however, Phillips sold nothing. In consequence prices reacted sharply to 50 1/2 cents, when traders realized that the end of the corner was by no means at hand.

#### AMERICAN CARDINALS.

There May Yet be Several of Them Appointed.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Right Rev. James E. Quigley, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Western New York, is quoted in a Buffalo special to the Tribune as saying that he expects that within twenty-five years there will be at least half a dozen more cardinals in the United States. "At present," said the Bishop, "it does not seem easy for an American prelate to reach this distinction, but the rapid growth of the country will change that soon. Within twenty-five years I am confident we shall see cardinals in such cities as New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Pittsburgh."

#### Pending Whisky Famine.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Herald says: There is a pending whisky famine, wholesale liquor dealers say. One large distillery and warehouse company in this city has practically cornered the market. With millions of gallons in its cellars, a combination of producers is buying every available barrel remaining in the market. Since present production is limited by an iron-bound agreement, the prevailing scarcity may advance prices without limit.

#### SEIZED SOME RARE HEIRLOOMS

NEW YORK, May 3.—The customs officials have returned to Prince Henri de Croix of Belgium a part of the jewelry found in his possession when he landed at Hoboken from the steamship Potsdam last Sunday. The Prince called at the custom house in company with a representative of the Belgian Consul General in this city. He explained to Deputy Collector Phelps how he came to have the jewelry with him, saying that the bracelet, as well as the diamonds and emerald ring, were family heirlooms and that he took them with him in his travels because of their associations. The Prince denied that he had been subjected to any indignities by the customs officers or that he had tried in any way to secrete the jewelry.

As for the snuff boxes and shawls found by the inspectors, the Prince declared that he snuff boxes were worth about a dollar each, and that the shawls had been in his possession for over three years, and that their value was less than \$5.

The customs officials were impressed with the truth of the story and surrendered a ring, but because of certain technicalities held back a bracelet and other effects. Prince Henry intimated that he would write to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the release of the other things.

#### A CANADIAN TERRA INCOGNITO

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The director of the Geological Survey of Canada in his last report makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. So states a report in a report to the State Department. It is shown that more than a million and a quarter miles of Canadian territory is yet unexplored. This includes the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, but aside from these fully 964,000 square miles are for all practical purposes entirely unknown. The easterly area contains the greatest extent of unexplored territory. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula. The indications are, he says, that during the next five years at least 5,000 miles of new railroad will be completed throughout the Dominion, most of which will run through the unexplored wilderness, as it is recognized that railroads are essential to the opening up of this vast territory.

The mineral wealth of this region is said to be undoubtedly immense while the dense forests of hard wood are expected to become a source of large profit.

The Point of View—"Mike," said Flooding Pete, "do you think New York is the wickedest city on de map?" A Texas legislator was asked to apologize the other day for a statement affecting the house unfavorably. "I weigh 130 pounds," said he, "and own all the ground I stand on and can take care of myself here or outside." The apology was accepted.

## JAPAN'S BIG BURDEN

The Empire's Oversized Army and Navy Are a Source of Damaging Expenditure.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The news that came by cable from Japan the other day that twenty banks had closed their doors in a single day as the result of a panic, was not unexpected by Washington officials, who have been watching the progress of this little pigmy of the Far East, playing the role of a newly awakened giant. Japan is simply gambling with fate. She has taken upon herself a burden that a nation twice her size and strength might well hesitate to carry. The result must be a smash, and the period of breakdown appears to be at hand.

The only thing in the world that is the matter with Japan is her oversized army and navy. When Marquis Ito and Count Okuma came into power in Japan they saw that the only way to meet the foreigner was to meet him with his own weapons. These two men did not believe in the old Japanese nobility. They were of the lower class of folk, risen suddenly to great power through force of circumstances. Both had traveled in foreign countries, had imbibed the foreign ideas of progress, and at a blow they turned Japan upside down, cast away the old order of things and launched out upon a new and progressive plan of operation that caused the entire nation to awaken and respond. The old feudal system went with the rest and an entirely new order of society came to take its place. These changes threw out into the world the old gentility in great numbers. The fighting men of Japan—who never fought, but drew payment from the government—found themselves adrift without means. There were thousands upon thousands of them, and they formed the beginning of a class of discontents that soon assumed dangerous proportions. To give employment to this class the great police force of Japan was formed, the army enlarged again beyond all reasonable or safe proportions, and the building of the navy was commenced. The outside world believed that the increase in the Japanese army was demanded by the growth of the country, but the Japanese statesmen knew that the increase was almost entirely for the purpose of taking care of the unemployed population. The war with China was the result of the expansion of the army.

When Japan found herself, some five years ago, with the Chinese war finished, and with this great army and navy under her hands, she occupied a very dangerous position. She did not dare to discharge her army, as the United States would have done, because there was nothing for the men to do. The industries of the country were almost wholly undeveloped. Five years ago the Japanese army called for an annual expenditure of less than \$60,000,000. The appropriation for army purposes this year will exceed \$125,000,000. To meet this remarkable increase, the Japanese government made great efforts to develop the trade of the country, but the increase in trade has come nowhere near meeting the increase in government expenditure all along the line. Under government spur the industries of the country have been expanded most remarkably, but they have not been developed. It is the German story of industrial inflation over again, except that the smash in Japan has only just started. Germany commenced moving in five years ago to develop her home industries. Manufacturing of all kinds was stimulated under the spur of the government, and the boom lasted about three years, never having anything like a substantial foundation, and depending at all times upon the continued ability of the government to take care of it. The panic that resulted from the German experiment of the strenuous industrial life is not quite over yet, although it has run on interestingly for the last two years, reaching its most severe stage a year ago last winter, when the panic in Berlin was so great that its effects were felt in the money markets of the entire world. When Germany started on that panic, for illustration, she held a vast amount of the stocks and bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, then selling at less than half of the present price. To save homes in the Northern Pacific had to be dumped in New York and in the American departments of the London exchanges.

Japan has passed through the expansion stage of her home industries, and she has less foundation, but upon which she has built upon more than had the Germans. She finds herself today waving the red flag defiantly at Russia, and with banks falling at home. Her taxation is so heavy that it simply cannot be increased. She has reached the limit of her imports from which duties may be collected, because the buying power of her people cannot be kept up with a reactionary movement on in her own ports. Her issue of notes will not stand expansion. A foreign loan is the only thing to which Japan can look with anything like assurance, and without it she can hardly keep her army in the field and her navy afloat. Her national debt is already large for a country of her size and resources. According to the latest figures to be had it is in excess of \$200,000,000 and increasing from year to year.

That is the picture of Japan as figured by experts upon government stability. The knowledge of these things concerning Japan is what made the American officials positive that she would not face Russia in the controversy over Manchuria, and it is that knowledge that makes them certain that Japan will live in actual peace with all her neighbors for years to come, although she may issue warlike talk from time to time. A country in which, as recently happened in Japan, a hardworking laboring man will commit suicide because he has lost ten cents, which he had accumulated by dint of much saving, is not a nation that can seriously menace the peace of the world, unless the nation itself wishes to commit suicide. Without foreign assistance in the way of large loans, Japan could not hold out against Russia for three months. It is considered doubtful whether she can keep going in peace without help.



# MEMORY OF BLAVATSKY

## White Lotus Day is Observed in Honolulu.

### PRAISE FOR THE GREAT EXPOUNDER

Addresses of Dr. Marques and Mrs. K. B. Davis of Boston on "H. P. B." Life.

(From Thursday's daily.)

In commemoration of the death of the great expounder of theosophy, the followers of H. P. Blavatsky in this city met last evening in Foster Hall, to praise her memory and perpetuate her work. The hall was handsomely decorated about the chairman's platform, which was concealed beneath great masses of lilies and white flowers, relieved by dense screens of greenery. Palm branches and ferns placed in the corners and arranged behind the platform set forth in bold relief a large photograph of Madame Blavatsky. The lilies were the nearest approach to the white lotus to be found in the islands.

The meeting was given under the auspices of Aloha branch, Theosophical Society. In commemoration of White Lotus Day and in loving memory of H. P. B., the symbolic initials of the teacher of the cult, known the world over.

The meeting was graced by the presence of Mrs. K. B. Davis of Boston, who made an address last evening on Madame Blavatsky and her work, which thrilled her auditors. Possessed of a commanding personality and pleasing address, clear enunciation and a clear-cut knowledge of theosophy, she carried the attention of those present while she narrated the noble devotion to a great principle of her teacher and friend. Mrs. Davis is a woman whose mental qualities are far above the usual and she speaks with an authority which marks her at once as one of the leaders in the theosophical movement.

The exercises were presided over by Mrs. Hendricks, who sat upon the platform directly beneath the picture of H. P. Blavatsky. They were pleasantly varied with addresses and music. The latter was a feature of the evening, and added not a little to the interest. Dr. A. Marques opened the meeting, and made the following address:

Today, all over the world, wherever branches of the Theosophical Society exist, special meetings have been held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of the great teacher known to all Theosophists under the symbolic initials of H. P. B. So the little band of students here, who have requested the pleasure of your presence tonight, are merely following the practice which has become a pleasant annual duty—the pious duty of sending out thoughts of remembrance and gratitude.

In all systems of religion or philosophy, gratitude—gratitude for favors received—is held as a high virtue; but, through Theosophy, we learn that the highest gratitude is to our teachers.

The Oriental nations give touching examples of this sentiment, and Hindus are known to devote their whole time, their very life, to their spiritual "Jurus," whom they serve in the most humble manner.

Therefore, if by the study of Theosophy we do learn more of the duties of life—if we gain new and larger insight into many of those problems which ordinary religions may mention, without any satisfactory explanation—it must be expected that we also more fully understand the nature and necessity of gratitude to the teacher, through whom we are enabled to obtain correct occult knowledge, whereby to hasten our evolution and progress. Now, the only way we can manifest our gratitude to this departed teacher, outside of keeping her memory ever green, is by following her example and the way she pointed out, by carrying out the work she devoted her life to; that is to say, working, each of us within our humble sphere, for humanity, and learning in order to help others. Thus our lotus celebration is not simply a mere honoring of the departed, such as we find in the Christian anniversaries, but it is a yearly renewal of our promise to continue our teacher's work. Moreover, in this celebration we find other higher ideals than the mere remembrance of H. P. B.'s lasting personality or the mere commemoration of her life work and departure, although for Theosophists the idea of death is in itself very different from the common views, since we regard death as a liberator, as the entrance into a higher condition of life and as a periodical phenomenon in our evolution; not as the end of all existence or of all physical life. Some of these higher ideals of Theosophical White Lotus commemoration are the following: an idea of homage and thanksgiving to the living great masters, whose devoted instrument H. P. B. was. To them H. P. B. owed her knowledge; from them she received the order to disseminate it in order to make it available to all the souls thirsting for truth, and they still remain the protectors of the Theosophical Society, the inspirers of all the teachings given out since H. P. B.'s death. So, honoring the memory of their instrument is really including them in our manifestation of gratitude.

Another idea is that of the good that can be done through the proper use of thought. The power of thought was nearly unrealized before Theosophy pointed to it; now science readily admits that man has in his mind a dynamo of tremendous possibilities, both creative and destructive. Theosophy adds that the individual power of thought is greatly increased when many people emit the same thought at the same time. The thoughts sent out simultaneously around the world in our lotus celebration must produce results extremely powerful, even though we cannot realize them. They must reach H. P. B. in her new life, bringing her help for her own evolution, and comfort by showing that her last work has not been in vain, while

the same thought must also react on our selves and on the society we belong to, strengthening our own power for work and leading us more closely to the good cause.

Another idea is more mysterious, in that it refers to possibilities yet little known, and essentially to that of H. P. B.'s possible reincarnation. She herself often said that, in her ardent continuing the great work to which she had devoted her last physical life, she would incarnate as soon as possible, so that she may possibly have already re-assumed a physical body, and as much as been hinted at by our leaders. To persons unacquainted with the great laws described by Theosophy, this will seem a wild assertion; but we justify it through the very fact that Nature is never capricious and that her laws always work equally in all directions and at all periods of life, whether before or after death. Thus, in the same way as it is possible for human beings to shorten their physical lives, so also it is possible for some to shorten the space of time which ordinarily separates what we call death from our next reincarnation, only the motive must be different. We all know that the incarnate Ego can put a premature end to his physical life from various reasons, and by various methods, from the selfish committing of suicide to avoid suffering, or to escape the consequences of a crime, up to the generous, noble sacrifice of himself to death's hands in order to save the existence of others, or to accomplish a duty. Similarly, but only through a still greater, nobler, purer sacrifice of thorough unselfishness, the incarnate Ego can renounce his appointed time of happiness and life in Heaven, thereby shortening the interval between two successive incarnations, and quickly assuming again another physical body, for the purpose of carrying out some great work for the benefit, the uplifting of humanity. Of course, at our present stage of evolution, very few Egos are yet advanced enough in knowledge, wisdom and abnegation to be not only capable but even desirous of, willing and ready for such a tremendous sacrifice as must be the exchanging of the bliss of spiritual life for the suffering and burdens of physical life; yet some such Egos do exist, and they belong to the phalanx of helpers and saviors who appear in the flesh whenever humanity needs a special help, a peculiar teacher, whether he be an Attila or a Napoleon, a Confucius or a Mahomed. But the law is the same, whether the sacrifice be that of laying down the physical body to save others, or of renouncing Devachanic bliss, to help man's evolution; and the Ego who makes the sacrifice is assisted through it by those glorious masters who watch over the human souls at all periods of their passage through the three great planes of life. Conditions are arranged by them for the prompt finding of a suitable body, and this can be done without violating any of the laws of nature, since it is also known that the ordinary man, who dies a sudden, violent death, reincarnates much more quickly than the average man, through the intensity of his desire for resuming his interrupted earthly life. Thus it is a fact that, for a few years after wars and epidemics which abruptly carry away many souls, the proportion of births rapidly increases, in order to restore the equilibrium of numbers and to give a chance for reincarnation to the souls who wish for it.

Such being the case, if H. P. B. has already reincarnated, or will soon take up another body, our constant remembrance of her last personality through White Lotus Day, will strengthen the bond between herself and us and will help us to keep ready to receive and assimilate the new teachings, whether brought by herself or by a new messenger of the masters of knowledge. Thus our gratitude may turn to our own advantage. And it is a thing worthy of notice that, in India—that country of the highest spiritual knowledge and most earnest spiritual devotion—life—our lotus Day commemorations are not only kept up religiously, but the expressions of love, of thankfulness, of admiration for H. P. B. and her work are growing every year more pathetic. But if the Hindus, those excellent judges in occult matters, so readily recognize and proclaim their debt to H. P. B., we, of the western races—who owe her so much more, since our ignorance of the teachings she brought was so much greater—need not feel ashamed or loth to proclaim our kind remembrance of her last personality; whether already reincarnated or still pursuing her own evolution on the appropriate planes of the world, the work she did remains as a precious monument, in which students find an inexhaustible mine of information, and many generations will pass before its importance is thoroughly recognized. Therefore, this alone would justify the keeping of White Lotus Day, and I hope our Honolulu branch will never grow tired of celebrating it with becoming respect.

And I shall now thank the kind friends who so readily respond to our invitation, and come to help us by their presence and help to help us in our commemoration.

Mrs. Davis said: "In looking back upon that brilliant figure cast upon the screen of time, we that love the name of 'H. P. B.' see two characteristics shine forth with a brilliancy that not only inspires us with hope, but inspires the whole world. It is not news to you, but it may be to some of our guests to know who our great teacher was. She was born in almost the highest circles of that autocratic land of Russia, having royal blood in her veins, having vast wealth and power. Almost everything the world had to offer was yielded to her. All she gladly gave up that she might go out into the world and expound this philosophy. She asked nothing in the way of the world's goods. I say that because the world has maligned and called her an adventuress. She cast riches aside before she took up our great work. We who know her life know how utterly unselfish she was when she began her mission in this world. The two features uppermost in her personality were to aspire to the highest and spurn the lowest. When H. P. B. came into the world, it was fast setting towards materialism. It was when the tide was strongest that that heroic soul stepped forth into the flood."

Mrs. Davis related the events of the teacher's life, her great mastery over the subject that made the world wonder while she was in the land of the living, and the work she left others to take up and carry along.

The program was very entertaining and interesting, but to instruct. Throughout the evening, however, the memory of Madame Blavatsky was uppermost. The program was as follows:

An Arkansas planter is to start a kangaroo ranch. Besides the value of the kangaroo's hide, the animals are chiefly valuable for the use which is made of their tendons. These can be split extremely fine, and are then the best thing known for sewing up wounds, and especially for holding the broken parts of bones together.

"No, sir," answered Meandering Mike. "These little towns is the ones dat sets de dogs on you an' makes 'em saw seds instid of arrestin' you an' tryin' to make you comfortable."—Washington Star.

It is said that the Mariposa, on her next trip from the Coast, will go through to the Colonies, taking the place of the Sonoma. No advice has been received at the office of the agents in regard to the matter, nor do the officers aboard the Mariposa know anything of the affair, although it is generally understood that the Mariposa will go through to Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney on her next excursion.

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# MCDONALD ON LEPROSY

## Bacteriologist of Health Board Reports.

The report of Dr. J. T. McDonald, bacteriologist of the Board of Health, covering the months of March and April, which was read at yesterday's board meeting, is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., May 1, 1901. J. H. Raymond, M.D., President Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg leave to submit my report upon the bacteriological work of the department for the months of March and April.

Kalihi Receiving Station.—As it is now generally believed by the most competent authorities the world over that the sine qua non of leprosy is the presence of a specific bacterium, the *Bacillus Leprae*, it seems to me that too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of efforts to demonstrate its presence in all cases admitted to the station and particularly in those classed as suspects in whom the clinical symptoms of the disease are not fully and satisfactorily developed.

After repeated efforts, with negative results, I have come to discredit the statement of Hall of Philadelphia, and other authors who claim that the serum from a vesicant applied to a skin lesion shows the bacilli in large numbers. In more pronounced cases I have demonstrated it in the exudations from plantar pedis and other ulcers, but never once from the serum or scrapings from the base of a bleb produced by a vesicant applied to the most suspicious lesion to be found on the body.

The method which has thus far proved most satisfactory in my experience has been the excision of a small wedge-shaped section from the most suspicious lesion to include the subcutaneous tissue with the skin, and the immediate closure of the wound with a single suture. The piece is placed in physiological salt solution, where it remains until convenient to examine. It is then placed in a small mortar with half a dozen drops of the salt solution and thoroughly ground and triturated until the piece almost disappears in a clear, dried, fixed, stained with carbol-fuchsin, decolorized in acid solution, contrast stained with methylene blue, dried and mounted on balsam or dammar. I have demonstrated the bacilli in some instances where the clinical symptoms alone would fairly have justified the verdict of suspect only. In each of the last three cases admitted the bacilli have been demonstrated by the above method. While it is not claimed that the method can compare with the more elaborate and tedious process of hardening and section cutting for a scientific study of the morphology of the bacillus, yet for diagnostic purposes alone it is at once rapid and efficient.

In the five cases of declared patients, retained for experimental treatment, the use of chemo-cocci, or administered hypodermically, has been continued, with results noted thus far only confirmatory of what has already long ago been observed by others, namely, that in a certain proportion of cases, it seems to inhibit the progress of the disease, while in others it produces no effect whatever. All the patients take it willingly and cheerfully, although its administration must necessarily be somewhat painful. In one instance only, a patient 79 years of age, an injection was followed by inflammation and abscess from which, however, he made a good recovery.

We have had one case of facial erysipelas of considerable severity, the maximum temperature being 104.5 degrees, but the patient made an uninterrupted and complete recovery. With the exception of one or two cases of influenza, the health of the inmates has been good; in fact, the physical condition of some of those more recently admitted has improved, as shown by the healing of plantar pedis and other ulcers which the patients declare have existed several months or even years.

Bubonic Plague.—An outline of my work in connection with the recent case of plague has already been communicated to you in a special report March 2, and need not be repeated here.

Summary.—Visits to Kalihi, 19; post-mortems, 22; microscopic slides stained and mounted, 143; cultures made, 17; animals inoculated, 4.

Respectfully submitted, J. T. McDONALD.

RED RAIN AND YELLOW RAIN. The peasants of Italy, Sicily and Western Austria were recently frightened half out of their lives by a fall of "blood rain." In spite of the fact that this phenomenon is not a rare one in that part of Europe. Sometimes the raindrops are so red that they stain the objects on which they fall. When this is the case the color is due to a scarlet seaweed that is picked up by the wind from the north coast of Africa and carried up into the clouds, where it is dissolved. A red rain is also caused by the wind lifting large quantities of red sand from the Desert of Sahara, and carrying it into the upper air, whence it falls with rain.

A yellow rain often falls in Norway and Sweden, and also in Northern Canada, in the spring. There are vast pine forests in those countries, and when the trees are in bloom the wind often takes up the yellow pollen from the flowers, and as it is dissolved by the moisture of the clouds it tints the falling drops yellow. This is what is sometimes called a rain of sulphur.

The Mariposa's Next Trip. It is said that the Mariposa, on her next trip from the Coast, will go through to the Colonies, taking the place of the Sonoma. No advice has been received at the office of the agents in regard to the matter, nor do the officers aboard the Mariposa know anything of the affair, although it is generally understood that the Mariposa will go through to Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney on her next excursion.

"No, sir," answered Meandering Mike. "These little towns is the ones dat sets de dogs on you an' makes 'em saw seds instid of arrestin' you an' tryin' to make you comfortable."—Washington Star.

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# CUBA AND ITS PROSPECTS AS SUGAR-MAKING COUNTRY

Editor-Advertiser: Mr. William E. Curtis, the well-known Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, speaking of a recent interview with Sir William Van Horne, the Canadian Pacific railway magnate, gives some interesting predictions and facts to all the island peoples of the Pacific, as bearing not only upon the wondrous growth and prospects of the Cuban railway system now projected, and upon the development of the sugar industry in the West Indies.

Mr. Curtis says: Sir William tells me that during the next year he expects to lay 400 miles of track in Cuba between Santiago and the port of Nipa in the province of Santa Clara, through the center of the island and connecting the city of Santa Clara with the western system of railroads in the island. This will enable the passenger to go by rail almost the entire length of Cuba from Hialeah del Rio to Santiago, the capital of the easternmost province. He also expects within the same time to build a line north and south between the two coasts in the province of Santa Clara, giving an outlet for the products of that region to the sea. This work is to be finished April 1, 1902. The company already have 5,000 men in grading and building bridges, and as soon as the sugar crop is gathered, within a few weeks, he expects to double his force and keep at least 6,000 men constantly at work in construction.

It is well known that under the Foraker resolution of Congress the granting of franchises and the establishment of a permanent government is so indefinite that Sir William and his syndicate, with the approval of the President and Secretary of War, have undertaken this work upon its merits, like any other enterprise, without any grant or special privileges. They have purchased the right of way for cash and are asking no bonus for developing the beautiful island. Sir William says: "This railroad is only one step in our enterprise and means far more than the furnishing of transportation. We have purchased vast tracts of land in the central and eastern provinces, including forests, pastures and first-class agricultural land. We propose to settle colonies upon it, giving

following:—Anabus of opinion: "The circuit judge of this court may enforce specific performance of a contract to convey land situated in another circuit."

"The memorandum or note required by the statute of frauds to be in writing may be in the form of one or more receipts or letters."

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"When the terms of a contract within the statute of frauds are set forth in the several writings, all of which are signed by the party to be charged, such writings need not refer to each other. It is sufficient if they all refer to the same transaction, as shown by internal evidence and coincidences through inspection and comparison."

"When the evidence shows a complete contract, all the proved terms of which are in writing, signed by the party to be charged, it is not to be presumed that there were other terms not found in the writing."

"A contract to convey may be enforced, though the form of the deed is not specifically agreed upon, and though the wife of the vendor is not bound to release her inchoate right of dower."

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The dissenting justice reviews at considerable length the evidence, for the purpose of upholding his view already stated to the effect that an agreement was not proved, sufficiently definite and certain to be the subject of a decree of specific performance in a court of equity. He says, "It is very difficult to understand how the court can take the receipt and letter—less definite and certain than the original agreement—and figure out an enforceable contract." In conclusion he says: "I am firmly convinced that the decree of the Circuit Court, appealed from ought to be reversed and the bill dismissed."

Hatch and Stillman and J. A. Magoon, for plaintiff. F. W. Hanky, for defendant.

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It will be necessary to make repairs to the vessel before she can start on her return trip. As time is a big consideration, it is probable that only temporary repairs will be made in Australia, the Sonoma lying up for complete repairs on her arrival at San Francisco. She may be all the way from three to ten days late on her return to this port.

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# THE GOVERNOR'S NEW APPOINTEES.



JAMES H. BOYD, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.



W. H. WRIGHT, TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

## THE NEW OFFICIALS.

**G**OVERNOR DOLE yesterday appointed Edward S. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Works, to succeed J. F. Brown. The new incumbent of this important office has been in the service of the Land Department for about twelve years, and for the past two years was chief clerk. He is a surveyor, and is fully acquainted with the public and private lands of the Territory.

Edward S. Boyd is the brother of Superintendent of Public Works J. H. Boyd. He is a Mason and a Shriner. The Governor also appointed the following persons to serve as the Board of Health in addition to Dr. Charles B. Cooper, the only member of the former board confirmed by the Senate.

Dr. C. L. Garvin.  
E. A. Mott-Smith.  
Fred C. Smith.  
William Auld.

These, together with Attorney General E. P. Dole, will constitute the Board of Health. It is probable that E. A. Mott-Smith will become president of that body. Dr. Cooper positively declines to serve as such, owing to his private business. He is willing, however, to stay in the board.

William Auld is a Hawaiian, and is reckoned a leader among his people. He is a politician, and is a warm personal friend of the Queen.

Dr. Garvin was for some time during last year the executive officer of the Health Department, and during the plague epidemic was one of the board's call physicians. He is now engaged in private practice as a physician.

Fred C. Smith is the general passenger agent of the Oahu Railway.

Henry Hapai was yesterday appointed Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory by the Governor. Mr. Hapai has been the head bookkeeper of the Finance Department for the past four years, and is a competent man for the position. He was well endorsed, and the promotion was deserved.

The new registrar entered the service of the Finance Department in January 1894, as messenger. He was promoted as a bookkeeper and assigned to the custom house, where he remained for two months, and when he returned, in 1897, to the office of the then Minister of Finance, Hon. S. M. Damon, he received promotion as head bookkeeper, which position he held until yesterday.

He was born in Hilo, and educated at Oahu College, where he graduated in the class of 1893. He is an athlete, and still holds the championship for hurdling.

## DRUGS ARE POISONOUS

Dr. Shorey, Food Commissioner, reported yesterday to the Board of Health on Japanese drugs which had been sent from Hawaii for examination, as they were considered dangerous to the lives of the users. His report is as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., May 8, 1901.  
To the President of the Board of Health.  
Sir: A few days ago I received from Dr. Irwin of North Hilo through Dr. Pratt two packages of Japanese medicine for examination. With regard to this medicine I beg to report as follows:

Each of the packages contained the same medicine; one which had not been opened contained fourteen envelopes each containing five pills; the other contained seven such envelopes, half having been used. The active principle in these pills was found to be Thalline Sulphate. Thalline salts are powerful antiseptics and may act as a direct blood poison; and would produce the effect noted by Dr. Irwin. Recent authorities state that the internal use of these salts is obsolete; and I have not been able to find any evidence of their use in this way by regular physicians or of their sale for this purpose by reputable druggists.

As this seems to be a case of Japanese suffering at the hands of other Japanese, and as people of other nationalities are not likely to use this medicine as sold at present, perhaps the best plan would be to draw the attention of the Japanese Consul to the matter.

Respectfully,  
EDMUND C. SHOREY,  
Food Commissioner.

Mr. Dole moved that the matter be called to the attention of the Japanese Consul as suggested, which motion was carried.

"Did the clothes I gave you fit your husband?"  
"Yes, madam; he was so well pleased he had himself photographed in them at once."—*Pileggi's Blatter.*

## ANOTHER FAKE CAUGHT ON FLY AND PROMPTLY CAGED

**I**T is monotonous to have to continually expose the false charges which the Home Rule press keeps making against the Governor, and many of them are allowed to pass unanswerred through sheer weariness; but yesterday's Republican is more recklessly untruthful than usual. It charges in substance, both in its news and editorial columns, that certain lands at Maulua, Hilo, Hawaii were given as a "private snap and contrary to law, to H. E. Soule, Henry L. Hayes, R. H. Soule, Albert James, J. C. Ridgeway, H. L. Wheatley, H. B. Gehr, H. C. Davis, Walter Nichols, Thos. C. Ridgeway and C. W. Woodman during Mr. Brown's administration in 1898, with the knowledge and approval of the Governor.

"The charge is without a vestige of truth," said Mr. J. F. Brown, the ex-Land Commissioner, when seen yesterday. "The land law specifically provides that six or more persons, who are qualified to take up lands under the Homestead Act, may form a settlement association and apply for holdings in one block of land," and that the Land Commissioner with the approval of the Governor, may cause the lots applied for to be surveyed in one solid block. The same conditions as to clearing, improving and residence apply that is required of other homesteaders. No sale at auction is required to give title to a homestead association under the law.

"This provision of the law is especially intended to provide for a number of congenial people securing land close together, so as to form little settlements. It is under this law that the 'Clarke Settlement' at Wahiawa, back of Ewa, was formed.

"The men above named are a fine lot of young Americans, who requested the privilege of forming an association and taking up this land under this law. They were all American citizens, eligible to take up homestead lands. The land in question is some twenty miles from Hilo town, in an out of the way place. Much of it is heavily wooded, and no one else had applied for the land. I thought it a good thing to get that kind of men here, agreed to their request and carried the transaction through in strict accord with the law. That is all there is to the matter."

### MR. LOEBENSTEIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Loebenstein, who has continuously been politically opposed to the Governor, volunteers the following personal information upon the subject:

Editor Advertiser: There is an article in this morning's Republican making charges concerning certain Government land transactions in Hilo, with editorial comments thereon. Permit me to suggest that an enquiry by the Republican of the proper officials, and an investigation, even the most cursory, of the facts of the case would have demonstrated the groundlessness of the charges and criticism.

The Maulua tract in the District of Hilo, consisting of about 1,200 acres, was set apart, surveyed and allotted to the persons mentioned in the Republican article, under the terms and provisions of the Land Act of 1896, providing for the taking up of land by "Settlement Associations," under conditions of payment and occupancy similar to those covered by right of purchase leases.

By further reference to the Land Act it will be seen that the provision for disposing of right of purchase leases does not require a sale at public auction. Furthermore, due notice was given by publication as required by law.

This tract having been surveyed by me, I know the above facts of my own knowledge.

Respectfully,  
A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

## REYNOLDS CHARGES BAIRD WITH GARBLING HIS NOTES

HONOLULU, May 8th, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: In an editorial contained in your issue of this morning, commenting upon the remarks of the United States Attorney relative to his speech in the case of the United States vs. William Walsh, quoted in the Bulletin in its issue of May 7th, 1901, you conclude by saying, "It is up to the stenographer" to explain.

Permit me to say that the transcript of the proceedings contained in the Advertiser of May 7th, 1901, except in the single particular that the same did not contain a full statement of the reasons urged by Mr. Kinney in objecting to the motion for a continuance, to which you allude in your editorial, is absolutely correct.

The only revision that was made by me in either of the copies furnished by me to Mr. Kinney or the United States Attorney was in a correction which consisted in inserting the words "It seems to me it may be the roar against the power of the general government," these words having been omitted by the typewriter in transcribing the matter at my dictation, and which omission was discovered upon comparison of the typewritten copy with my stenographic notes.

### MOVING A MOUNTAIN.

Faith may not move a mountain, but science can, as some engineers in Costa Rica have just shown. The railway from San Jose to the Pacific Coast runs along a ledge on the side of a mountain above the River Reventon. The soil is a bluish clay, which turns into mud during the rainy season, and the track was washed away so often that gangs of men had to be constantly at work repairing the road. To remedy the trouble the engineers determined to remove that part of the mountain over which the track ran, and this they have done by the use of the hydraulic giant, a machine that throws a stream of water with tremendous force. The same machine is used in mining operations out West, and the impact of the stream of water is as powerful as that of heavy artillery, and more effective, for it is continuous.

I never at any time authorized the United States Attorney to alter or revise, over my signature or otherwise, the copy of the proceedings which I had furnished him, and he altered and revised the copy of the proceedings which he furnished to the Bulletin without my knowledge or consent.

The only garbled account of the proceedings that exists is in the copy of the proceedings furnished to the Bulletin by the United States Attorney.

After an experience of nearly thirty years as a court reporter, it is highly improbable that I should be guilty of the thirty-five errors with which the United States Attorney seeks to charge me in his expurgated edition of the transcript of the proceedings.

As official reporter of the United States District Court, it is my duty to take down in shorthand the proceedings had in open court as they occur, and the statements of counsel are taken down precisely and literally as uttered.

I am not responsible for the utterances of the United States Attorney, in fact the United States Attorney, in the statement alluded to, personally and individually assumes all responsibility for his utterances.

Respectfully Yours,  
C. F. REYNOLDS.

### New Freight Handling Scheme.

Upon the arrival of the big freighter Hawaiian at this port a new scheme for handling freight will be put into operation at the railway wharves. Charles Spencer, an experienced man in the business, will have the entire charge of the wharves, as far as the handling of freight is concerned. The consignee will first settle with the agents for charges. The agents will give an order to the freight clerk on the wharf, who will then give an order on the ship. The goods will then be delivered on the wharf, a list of everything being made and the driver of the dray give a permit to take the goods off the wharf. There will be a gate-keeper to see that nothing goes off the wharf without a permit.

A system of checking the labor to be adopted will be the numbering of the men and the giving to each laborer a metal tag.

The new system will greatly simplify matters, and will mean the saving of time and money.

### A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

The Philadelphia Record prints the following: "The Editor of the Record—Sir: Would you kindly have your joking editor furnish me a joke on the following subjects: 'Taxidermist, barber and hardware dealer.' We are about to produce a home minstrel in this town and would like to hit the above mentioned. I am a daily subscriber for your paper, and have been watching the joke column for the last three weeks, but as yet have not seen anything that I could use."

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

# MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY



Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts  
Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PRICES.



## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

NIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 21
COPTIC	MAY 28	GALIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 15
GALIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 22
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 4	PERU	JULY 5
DORIC	JULY 16	COPTIC	JULY 2
NIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 18
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 3
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	GALIC	AUG. 18
PEKING	AUG. 24	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20
		CHINA	AUG. 27

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 10

Theoretical companies who come here while the Zoo Legislature is in session have to compete with a strong rival show.

John Emmelhut charges the Legislature with having taken \$2,000 in bribes, but we do not note any double-headed eruptions of type in our Home Rule contemporaries, calling upon him to "prove his case."

May we not hope that Statesman Beckley remembered, in making up his exhibit for the President, to include the Lady Dog bill. As the passage of that delectable measure cost the people, in Legislative expenses, about \$20,000, any attempt to withhold the bill from the executive eye, would be a criminal reflection upon the acknowledged power of the Home Rule party to give Hawaii a noble government.

Transportation passes are among the inalienable rights of legislators, and the Solons of Hawaii show a fine capacity for taking them in. There may be a point of honor involved, but custom has apparently fixed the status of a legislator as a deadhead, and he clings to it as to any other vested privilege. The members of Congress and members of State Legislatures all ride free, and why not the noble band of brothers who commune for the good of Hawaii in the neighborhood of the Bungalow bar?

Mr. Loebenstein is quite right in his statement that the taxpayers do not want the County bill at the present time. Eventually it must come, but it would be the height of folly in the present state of our population and public finances to permit anything of the kind. There are only two classes that want such a measure now; one is the credulous group of suffragists that believe what Emmelhut told them about the County bill abolishing poverty among the Hawaiians; the other is the coterie of white politicians who want to legislate themselves into office. The two elements are out for addition, division and silence.

It seems to us that the old rule of law, "Anything necessary to save a State from anarchy is absolutely necessary," is forgotten by those who, in various Eastern and Canadian prints, assail the method of capturing Aguinaldo. The old mugwumps in their new guise of anti-imperialists, agree that Funston had no right to capture Aguinaldo in the way he did. It was an "unworthy trick." The use of forged dispatches was "indismissible." The entrance of Aguinaldo's camp by stratagem, was as repulsive as the wooden horse fraud at Troy and the mud-monster trick in the American civil conflict. Such critics are much too superfine for war and ought to have lived in the days of military punctilio, when one regiment asked the gentlemen on the other side to fire first. These people had much rather see the Philippines given over to the sword and torch of anarchy than to permit the capture of the rebel chief by any thing more drastic than polite correspondence.

The answer of the Republican party of Hawaii to the slanderous generalities which the Home Rule Legislature has written against Governor Dole in a memorial to President McKinley is a strong and cogent one. It shows that the failure of the Legislature to pass useful bills was due to the incapacity of that body, and not to anything done or left undone by the Territorial executive. To anyone familiar with American political methods it is clear that this official deliverance of the party in sympathy with the President, will put the Home Rule petition and the general plan of ex-monarchists and renegade Republicans to remove Mr. Dole, entirely out of the sphere of practical politics. The dual scheme is now a negligible quantity; and time and money given to its furtherance will be wasted. Governor Dole will stay where he is, the Legislature will have its measurements posted in Washington and Wilcox and Beckley will find themselves without influence in determining any phase of the executive policy towards these islands.

The Beckley mission shows the immature political notions of the Home Rulers and the ease with which they can be manipulated by conscienceless white politicians. Everyone who is at all familiar with American public affairs knows how utterly hopeless would be the effort to induce the President of the United States to instruct the Governor of the Territory to do a certain thing which the law left to his own, the Governor's discretion. Furthermore, the idea that a party in opposition to that of the President could get him to remove an appointee of his own politics because the latter was obnoxious to the outsiders, is so comic that it sweeps the gamut of the risibles. Nobody knows the absurdity of the thing better than the white manipulators who are sending Beckley on missions of the kind described. They know perfectly well that he will fail to either get instructions for Governor Dole or to secure the removal of that official; but they hope he will manage to drop a few impressions about the Governor which will assist their own conspiracy. How he may be humiliated they do not care. The point is to multiply Hawaiian testimony against the Territorial executive. By keeping this sort of thing up indefinitely they imagine they can get something of value for themselves.

## ARE WE UN-AMERICAN?

There is a certain type of Federal officeholder here that cherishes the idea of pretending to cherish it, that the attitude of this community is hostile to Americanism. In a way the officeholder is right; in another and more vital way he is wrong. Counted now by none, Honolulu's population would show more people who have no faith in things American than it would people who love the Stars and Stripes and what they stand for. The Home Rule majority, almost to a man, would vote the old monarchy back into power if they could. Their spirit was shown, when their leader, Wilcox, offered his "sword" to Aguinaldo, and when their newspaper organs hurled for the Don in the war of 1895. It is being shown now in bitterness towards Governor Dole and all others who helped to overthrow the Queen in 1893 and Wilcox in 1895. Aside from the Hawaiians, many white men, mainly foreigners, who sympathized with the Royalist cause, would give themselves over to a week's celebration if the American flag were hauled down for good. These people are undoubtedly outnumbered, those who cherish American principles.

But, and enough they are not the ones paraded in evidence by the kind of Federal officeholders who call this community "un-American," and who talk of the "four against the general Government." Our job-enslaved friends, laying down their carpet-bagger marked "Sandwich Islands," make their charges against the very people who gave them the opportunity to live here under the American flag. In their lexicon of politics they define Governor Dole as the head and front of all anti-Americanism here; yet it was Mr. Dole who jeopardized his position, his estate and even his head for the sake of bringing these islands into the sisterhood of American States and Territories. Every man who stood by him in those trying days, putting his name on the roll of the Annexation Club and carrying a gun against the enemies of the United States, now finds himself derided by some Johnny-come-lately on the score of his want of patriotism. Some of these very "aliens" made a long journey to the Eastern mainland in the sixties to fight for the Union; others have spent their lives infusing Americanism into the old feudal laws of this group, and into the school system and into the methods and connections of business. For sixty years they and their fathers have met the political and commercial encroachments of England, France, and latterly Japan, with a firm American front. Whoever came to assail found them steadily aligned under the American flag. It was they who made the reciprocity treaty with the United States and who built up for the mother country a magnificent trade; and it was they who, taking their lives in their hands, hauled down the standard of Hawaiian royalty and formally requested the United States Minister to declare a protectorate, which he did. And when a recreant official came here from the President of the United States, hauling down the Stars and Stripes, they kept that very ensign, so that they might one day raise it for good and all—and they did raise it with tears in their eyes and acclamations on their lips. Once more when a recreant American Minister demanded that the annexation party should surrender their provisional government to the monarchists, who were the men who went under arms for a fortnight rather than lose the American ground they had gained—who but these men that now, in the opinion of mere strangers—malcontents, sent here because their friends were sick and tired of their importunities for office at home—are so "un-American" all of a sudden that they spend their time "roaring against the general Government?"

The visitor from Altruria would find it hard to understand these tactics, but that would be owing to his unfamiliarity with American politics. What we hear about the "want of patriotism" among men whose courage and zeal brought Hawaii into the Union, is the campaign roborach of the carpet-baggers who would, by excluding the annexation party from responsible public service, get the offices for themselves and their imported friends. Some of these legal and judicial job-chasers would be as willing as any political Barkis to succeed Governor Dole and Chief Justice Frear and Secretary Cooper and the heads of Territorial departments. Their capacity for office is as unlimited as their desire for it is continuous. The great preliminary question with them is how to get the present incumbents removed, and hence the scheme to impeach their patriotism. Every man of them knows the fraud he is trying to perpetrate, but so did the schemer who described the gauzy tale of Morgan's murder by the Masons, as "a good enough Morgan yarn until after election." The talk about the "un-American attitude" of the Dole party is merely another trick of speech, evidencing hunger for office and no particular scruple as to how it shall be satisfied. It is as empty of truth, and even of probability, as was the political canards about the "imperialist plots" of the George Washington party after 1783.

The Home Rulers feel themselves patted on the back by the carpet-baggers, but they do not quite see what these gentry are after. Light will dawn upon them later on, when these same carpet-baggers, ignoring Hawaiians, will not only rush for vacant offices themselves, but will send home for more of their kind to fill vacancies to come. In fact importations have already begun. Only a week or two ago the most conspicuous office-seeker in the West landed by invitation of one of his old pals, and the town is full of smaller aspirants who have no more use for an Hawaiian claimant than they have for the police. If the Home Rulers give them an inch-worm they will take an ear.

Many lawyers were present at the sale of the Honolulu library, but the newest additions to the local bar, the ones turned out of the First Circuit Court's sausage machine, were absent. Probably these distinguished barristers are a law unto themselves and do not need books. Most of them were admitted to practice without knowing the difference between Blackstone and the man who struck Billy Patterson, and the idea of finding out through a laborious spelling of tomes does not appear to be one of their intellectual attainments.

## THE CARPET BAGGER.

History must of us were born the carpet-bagger was in the islands trying to make something out of the native people politically, but it is unnecessary to go back to former generations for examples in point, not only of the presence of such men and the nature of their activities, but of their ultimate failure as a class.

Walter Murray Gibson was a carpet-bagger by instinct, and sometimes by conviction, but he had the grace to first settle here in the legitimate pursuits of industry, to acquire the native language and to do something for the material up-building of the country. When he became premier he had a defensible claim upon the place. The carpet-bagger weakness in him, however, led to his downfall at the hands of Honolulu conservative citizenship, and he died in exile, an example of a naturally great man, perverting his own destiny for the sake of office.

A better type of the carpet-bagger was to be found in the late Celsa Caesar Moreno, an energetic lobbyist who came here with a cable proposition and stayed to do politics. Like all the carpet-baggers before and since, he argued that if he could win the confidence of the Hawaiians, and induce them to accept him as a leader, he could get both wealth and power. Beginning with the King, whom he easily flattered, he worked along until he got a corps of native adherents and became Prime Minister of Hawaii. In that high place he lasted three days, the conservative white party, always slow to arouse itself but terribly effective when in action, bundling him out of the Ministry at the end of that time.

The Ashfords were other and more recent carpet-baggers who played a prominent part for years. The elder brother at one time intrigued for the throne, and might have been Volney I. King of Hawaii, but for the untoward circumstances which all Hawaiian carpet-baggers meet. So late as 1895 he was a possibility in Hawaiian public life, the Queen, hoping for restoration at the hands of Wilcox, having made out a commission for him as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The politics of the Ashfords was precisely that of Moreno, the same as that of Julian Hayne in after years, and it is now illustrated by adventures of the Arizona type. Its alpha and omega is to fool the Hawaiians into opening the way for strangers to political honors and wealth and then to get them safely off with the plunder.

Can the Hawaiians be fooled any more? Have they not by this time "caught on" to the ways of the self-seeking malihini? Are not years of sad experience having an educational value to them? No carpet-bagger they have ever known came here to do them good—not one wanted to make money for them, to elevate them to the high places, to guide them toward useful franchises and into the avenues of corporate wealth, least of all to build them up in morals or religion. The gifts they have had from the carpet-baggers are those of flattery and empty promise; the gifts they have returned are money and power. Are the Hawaiians going to keep up this unequal distribution? Within a year they have seen carpet-baggers—the veriest malihinis, though their professed friends—struggling for offices which the Hawaiians thought belonged to them. More strangers have lately been imported to take other offices that may be created or may become vacant. Where do the Hawaiians come in? Are they going to be catspaws forever, that men who have done nothing for them or for the islands, and care nothing for either, may fatten on the spoils of politics?

Representative Beckley after seeing the President—if he can—will go to the Buffalo fair. How long his engagement there will be we do not know, but the demand for island curios is so great that he may stay all summer. The Midway has a Kahuna, several hula girls, a shark, two or three princesses of the Theresa sort, an outrigger canoe, an anti-Wilcox speech of J. Emmelhut and a picture of Judge Humphreys, and there is no reason why it should be denied such a rare vista as a Home Rule legislator.

## FINANCES OF THE TERRITORY

Treasurer Wright was asked yesterday concerning the state of finances of the Territory. He replied that the funds now under the control of his department were very low, and would not be replenished until September 1st, when the usual collection on personal property and real estate would begin. Then about \$900,000 would be placed to the credit of the Territory. "Our present outlook for revenue is from the usual taxes. I don't know how the income tax bill will come out. If the loan bill passes, the only way a portion of the money secured can be used in the expenses of the government outside of public improvements, is by transferring the funds to current account."

"At present the salaries and payrolls of the Territory eat up about one-half of the revenue. That leaves just one-half of the receipts for public improvement. I have not made up my statement yet of the finances, but expect I shall be called upon by the Legislature to do so. The present salaries and payroll expenses amount to about \$7,000 a month, which makes \$1,164,000 for the year. "The revenues now being collected will not carry on the government. There must be more money obtained somehow. Unless the loan bill passes and part of the funds so derived are transferred to current expenses, there will be a large deficit. Retrenchment is needed at once, and a reduction of payroll expenses to \$50,000 per month."

## Armour's Beef House Burned.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Armour & Co.'s beef house, one of the largest buildings at the Stock Yards, caught fire at 6:30 o'clock today and was damaged by flames and waste to the extent of \$100,000. On the fourth floor, awaiting slaughter, were 1,600 head of live cattle, which were rescued with great difficulty. The building also contained 4,600 carcasses.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Congressman Crump of Michigan is dead.

The stock boom continues in New York.

Fresh fighting is reported from Manchuria.

"Apache Kid" is said to have been executed.

A trolley is to connect Tacoma and Seattle.

More anti-Jewish trouble is reported in Algiers.

A big raid combine has been effected in Fresno.

It is said that France may float the Russian loan.

Toistol, being banished from Russia, is to live in Paris.

The Cudahy case went to the jury in Omaha on April 27.

Three rag-pickers were suffocated in a Chicago fire recently.

The widow of former Governor Fenton of New York is dead.

On May 3 Secretary Gage bought \$90,000 short fours at \$113.123.

Two of the entombed miners at Aurora, Mo., were rescued.

Carrie Nation complains that there is no sunlight in her cell.

Vice President Roosevelt is going on a fishing expedition in Maine.

The Irish opera, "The Emerald Isle," has been approved in London.

Jefferson, the actor, says he will not retire from the stage while his powers last.

A report from Alaska states that a snowslide at Sunrise, Alaska, killed twenty-five men.

Governor Candler of Georgia denies the published statements of his utterances at Savannah on the negro question.

English actors and actresses, including Sir Henry Irving, have recently criticized severely for indistinct enunciation.

Thirty thousand people attended the Buffalo Exposition on April 28; 5,000 carrier pigeons were to be released on the day of the opening to carry the news broadcast.

Smallpox is reported in the Fresno county jail.

Numerous strikes are reported in the Eastern States.

Oil has been discovered in the State of Washington.

Capital punishment has again become a law in Colorado.

Great depression is reported in the British iron trade.

The Hollins General Assembly is in session at Chicago.

Twenty hundred machinists of Buffalo are likely to strike.

Waldsee's policy has been denounced by Great Britain.

The torpedo boat Barney on her trial trip made 23 knots.

President McKinley left the capital on April 29 for his Western trip.

Manuel Arguero, a sugar merchant of Puerto Rico, has failed for \$350,000.

Recent storms in North Dakota blew the wheat crops out of the ground.

The Zenith Paper Company's plant at Duluth was totally destroyed by fire.

It is reported the Albanians in old Serbia are committing wholesale atrocities.

Rome is preparing a silver cradle for the expected heir to the throne of Italy.

The American Express Company in Paris has been robbed of \$5,000 by burglars.

The Chicago Building Trades League has been organized with a membership of 15,000.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas has made three millions in rich oil and iron ore lands.

Nineteen Porto Ricans recently arrived in New York to take educational courses.

Job Corringham, a Houston, Tex., florist, his wife and three children were burned to death.

The Chinese display a deep reverence for the executed officials of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

The Ottawa Mohawk Indians are to have a newspaper printed in their own language.

It is reported that the subscriptions to the British war loan amount to \$24,000,000.

The daughter of Paul De Longpre, the celebrated artist, has eloped with a French architect.

The Marconi Company has applied for British licenses for their wireless telegraph operations.

Herbert Spencer celebrated his 81st birthday on April 27 and has completed his autobiography.

A site will be purchased next month in London for a new palace to be erected by the Marlboroughs.

It is claimed that a German amateur photographer has discovered the secret of photographing in colors.

Orth Stein, aogue of national reputation, died in New Orleans. He was a murderer, forger and cheat.

The agricultural villages of England are becoming depopulated through the people drifting into the big cities.

The President has appointed Edward B. Jordan collector of internal revenue for the First District of New York.

Li Hung Chang has thanked Commissioner Rockhill for the American stand in the matter of fixing the indemnity.

A loaded pistol was by mistake used in a drama in a Chattanooga theater and the villain in the play was shot dead.

The Pope regrets the anti-Christian attitude of newspapers in many countries and has offered prayers for their editors.

The silk-weaver strikers of Paterson, New Jersey, upon being enjoined to keep the peace, incited others to commit violence.

A dispatch from Tangier says the French commercial attaché recently sold 100,000 rifles to the Sherifian Government.

It is said that the price of diamonds is to go up and that Cecil Rhodes is now on his way to London to fix the market value.

There is a great oil craze in Texas. The Standard Oil Company is said to have secured control of the shipping facilities.

The revolt in Algiers is said to be due to a desire to slay all foreigners. Arab rebel prisoners are being brought into Algiers.

The entire gold production of Cripple Creek district, Colorado, up to the end of April shows a grand total of over \$100,000,000.

Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of state, has resigned his office. He has held his post at the Vatican for fourteen years.

L. J. Moss of Utica, N. Y., a matrimonial agent, has been denied the use of the United States mails by orders from Washington.

It is said that the appointment of a reform board in China does not mean the Dowager's retirement, and that she will keep her hold.

The Theosophical Society in America adopted a new constitution at its recent convention. General Ludlow is a member of the executive council.

Marie Burroughs, the actress, was quietly wedded in New York to Robert Macpherson, New York manager of Marshall Field and Company.

The bodies of the three Chinese ministers who were beheaded at the command of the Dowager have been received.

Every Exertion a Task  
Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—with out appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

at Shanghai with great pomp and honor.

It is said that the British War Office intends to buy a war balloon invented by Dr. Barton and designed to carry three persons at the rate of thirteen miles an hour.

The Boers in Kroonstad district captured twenty-five men of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, whom they stripped of their horses and accoutrements and then liberated.

The Governor of Kansas, who offered to give a solid silver mug to all triplets born during his administration, regrets his promise. He has already given fifteen cups away.

Col. Plumer's forces captured a small laager of 450 Boers, including the Transvaal state engineer, Munich, who planned the destruction of the Johannesburg mines last year.

Under date of April 27 it is reported from Washington that Cuba will accept the terms offered and that the commission were very much satisfied with their visit to the capital.

The report that a bouquet 100 feet in circumference will be presented to President McKinley on his Western trip, has caused a London paper to comment on "American vulgarity."

Admiral Remy on the flagship Brooklyn has arrived at Melbourne. He will represent the United States Government at the opening of the first session of the Australian Parliament.

General Gaslee, the British commandant at Peking, his officers and the entire English contingent, gave a farewell entertainment to the American officers on the eve of their departure. Speeches were made by Generals Gaslee and Chaffee only.

Captain Chase and detachment of Twentieth Infantry surprised the camp of the Filipino General Calles, and all the captured arms, ammunition stores and documents were taken. Calles has been guilty of cruel violations of the rules of civilized warfare.

Herr Mercke, a millionaire cruising in his yacht, and Herr Caro, his private secretary, were recently murdered by natives of the Island of New Britain, off Papua. Caro's body was eaten. Emperor William has ordered the cruiser Hansa to the islands to avenge the murder.

King Edward is making a systematic attempt to pay off all his old debts. Baron Hirsch held £350,000 sterling of the King's acceptances when he died, and under his last instructions the widow cancelled them. It is estimated the King's debts are about £800,000, which Sir Ernest Cassel is paying off.

The Seattle grain companies have consolidated.

A wheat boom is on in the State of Washington.

The anticipated May Day riots in France did not occur.

General Josiah Howell, a pioneer of the West, died on April 30.

Minister Conger was welcomed by great crowds at Des Moines.

It is said that Venezuela has renewed her relations with France.

The Crown Princess of Japan has been safely delivered of a son.

Good rains have cheered the farmers of the San Joaquin valley.

The Italian bark, Natalie Sulito, is ashore on the Florida coast.

H. M. S. Condon, with yellow fever aboard, has reached Victoria.

King Edward may buy Mme. Adeline Patti's castle in South Wales.

The Hunt Brothers' cannery at Laywards will be rebuilt at once.

Mr. Day was ceremoniously observed at the Sacramento street fair.

Thirty-five persons were burned in a Bombay cotton press recently.

Firemen at Los Angeles saved a storehouse and 300,000 feet of lumber.

A dividend of 2½ per cent has been paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dineen, a San Francisco pioneer, died in Seattle at the age of 90 years.

Col. George I. Gillespie succeeds Gen. John H. Wilson as chief of engineers.

An epidemic of highway robbery is terrorizing the people of Butte, Montana.

Congressman Crump of Michigan died at his home in West Bay City, May 1.

A great electrical display signalled the opening night of the Buffalo Exposition.

Tyrell Hamlin, '02, has been elected captain of the Berkeley University nine.

Chief Magnuma of Nootka, the leading chief of the British Columbia coast, is dead.

The reward of \$5,000 for the body of Pat Crowe, dead or alive, has been withdrawn.

A Seattle man was recently buried under sixteen feet of sand by a boiler explosion.

A combined harvester in full operation is to be shown President McKinley at Stockton.

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., the American diplomat, has wedded Lady Sybil Cuffe in London.

Mrs. Fiske is to fight the theatrical trust in New York and have a theater of her own.

Samuel H. Murray, the millionaire patent medicine manufacturer, died at his home in Toledo.

Col. Wallace Randolph, the new chief of artillery, has begun his duties at the War Department.

W. P. Davidson, the civil engineer who laid out the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, is dead.

Mobs of the unemployed recently raided the bread booths of the markets in Lemberg, Galicia.

It is reported that the Chinese indemnity loan will be guaranteed by Russia and floated in America.

A reduction of one pound sterling per ton in South Staffordshire marked iron was announced recently.

Norris Humphrey, for twenty-five years a leading business man of Lincoln, Nebraska, committed suicide.

It is reported the Germans have selected a concession in Canton, and that possession will be taken soon.

The committee of Ministers at Peking for the fixing of the indemnity has reported in favor of \$270,000,000.

Wm. Mitchell, a Pacific Coast pioneer, died at Seattle of pneumonia. He had made and spent several fortunes.

The spring exodus to Nome has commenced. Two steamers sailed April 29 from Seattle with 190 passengers.

F. W. Vanderbilt and Chauncey Depew were elected directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

It is reported that the Germans have selected a concession at Canton, and that possession will be taken soon.

The husband of Carrie Nation was robbed in Indiana of \$78, some jewelry and a return railway ticket to Kansas.

The best records for 30 days were broken this year in St. Paul with a thermometer registration



# THE LEGISLATURE BEGINS —ITS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

## Most of Former Officers Are Re-Elected.

Says Governor Must Go—Beckley  
Chosen to Visit and Bother  
the President.

THE legislative show is again open, with new attractions on the bill. The Senate convened shortly after 10 o'clock, with all members present except Baldwin and C. Brown. Senator "Oily Bill" White opened the entertainment by calling the attention of the Senate to the fact that it was customary for the clerk to call the House to order at the opening of an extra session.

Clerk Cayless took the chair, and Senator Carter immediately moved the election of Senator S. E. Kalua as permanent president. Senator "Oily Bill" got in his ready "kokola." There being no further nominations, Kalua was unanimously declared elected to be ringmaster of the greatest show on the Hawaiian Islands.

President Kalua, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for their unanimous choice, and asked for the help and co-operation of the members in the fulfillment of his duties as president, as there would probably be times when such help would be needed, as there would no doubt be some "warm times," against some of the chair's decisions.

"Oily Bill" seemed determined to take most of the honors in the way of nominations, for no sooner had the president concluded his speech than he jumped to his feet, and after a few preliminary punches at space, placed Kalauakalani's name before the Senate for the vice presidency. Senator Paris seconded the nomination, and the clerk was ordered to cast a unanimous vote for Kalauakalani, who thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him.

Senator Achi then moved the rules of the last regular session be adopted, for the extra session, which carried. Senator Achi was again recognized, and introduced a resolution reappointing all the old officers with the exception of the stenographer, whose services the Senators think are not needed. The resolution was adopted.

Senator Achi thought the honorable members should be sworn in again. Senator Carter suggested that their credentials should also be examined, saying it was merely a matter of form, and as this was a distinct session, form should be observed.

On Senator Achi's motion, Messrs. Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, J. Brown, Carter, Crabbe, Kahilana, Kalua, Kalauakalani, Kanuha, Kaohi, Nakaapahu, Paris, Russell and White, were declared members of the Senate for the extra session.

Upon Achi's motion, the chair appointed Senators Carter, Kalauakalani and J. T. Brown, a committee of three to wait on Chief Justice Frear, and have him swear the members in. The Senate then took a recess to await the return of the committee.

After a fifteen minutes' delay the committee returned with the chief justice, who immediately administered the oath. Senator Carter then moved that the clerk notify the House that the Senate was organized and ready for business, which carried.

Senator Carter moved an adjournment be taken until 10 o'clock this morning, in order to give the president time to appoint his committees, and to await the pleasure of the lower house, who were not ready, and besides which a joint committee would have to be appointed to wait on the Governor and notify him the Legislature was ready for business.

Senator White seconded the motion. Senator Kanuha objected, as did Achi and Russell, who wanted to commence proceedings at once. Achi suggested taking a recess until 2 p. m.

The president put the motion to adjourn before the House, which carried, and at 10:50 the grand opening of the legislative circus closed.

## SPECIAL SESSION'S OPENING DAY

Several of the members of the lower House were in early attendance yesterday morning. Speaker Akina was there at 8:30, and most of the chairs were occupied by 9. It was 10 o'clock, however, before the work of reorganization commenced.

The personnel of the officers remains practically unchanged. Speaker and Vice Speaker Beckley retain their positions. Meheula is still secretary, receiving a caution to keep the journal up to date or pay for any extra time and expenses out of his own salary.

The assistant secretaries are designated with. Stenographer Avery was also reappointed. Nakookoo, who has been charged with favoring the Home Rulers in their periodical and timely disappearances from the House, had to fight hard for a reappointment, but regained his job, despite the opposition, led by Dickey.

Mahoe's brother got the job of messenger, displacing the late incumbent. Prendergast acted as teller, using his hat as a receptacle for the ballots. Prendergast and several of his party have a peculiar habit, when waiting between desks during session time, somewhat like the goose that always bows its head passing under a gateway, no matter what its height. Prendergast and his fellows invariably crouch down when crossing the floor, apparently under the impression that such a procedure lessens the sound of their movements.

John Wiese still interprets for the House.

Beckley was very nervous until the resolution sending him to the Coast was adopted, apparently too much so to shave, appearing with a flourishing crop of nascent whiskers.

New stationery was distributed yesterday morning, though several desks are still lacking inkstands and much-late bottles. Monsarrat and Hihio were absent, having gone home, but it is understood that Monsarrat is returning on the next boat. Emmelhuth is primed and ready to jerk the lanyard of his explosive eloquence at any time during the appropriation session, although he says that the party will take things easily.

The general opinion of the members seems to be that thirty days will not be sufficient for the work. There is a big batch of petitions and resolutions that have been lifted from the table, and are being printed for distribution. The petitions are from every district, and relate to important appropriations.

The first business transacted was the announcement by Clerk Meheula that L. K. Kanuwai would act as chaplain, and a prayer was then offered. Beckley said that he had received no notice, and asked why the House had convened. Dickey explained that a proclamation had been duly published.

Akina was nominated for Speaker by Prendergast, and unanimously elected, being escorted to his chair by Gildilan, who had been appointed a committee of one for that purpose. Akina made a short speech of thanks. The interpreter was next appointed. Beckley, as vice speaker, was nominated by Mafakalua, and in turn, nominated Dickey. Consequently on Beckley's coastward trip, Akina has now no vice to rely on.

Beckley tried to rush things by electing all the old officers except the assistant secretaries; Dickey also objected to the sergeant at arms and messenger.

Mahoe advised that they stick to the rules, and elect each officer separately. Nallima objected that no rules were yet in order.

Emmelhuth, in asking about Meheula's duties in preparing the journal, spoke strongly on the policy of adhering to economy.

Nakookoo's defeated opponent was H. Kallima, nominated by Kelki. The Rev. Mr. Homaku was unanimously elected as janitor, in the person of Hanaka, Kanuwai, winning from Pukiki's brother by two votes.

The Rev. Mr. Hanaku was unanimously chosen chaplain.

Beckley, immediately after reorganization, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to appropriate money for the expenses of the extra session, and for unpaid bills left over from the regular session.

THE BECKLEY RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was now introduced by Representative Emmelhuth, and gave rise to a fiery contention, which promises badly for prospects of a peaceful session. The resolution read as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii:

That F. W. Beckley, a member of the Legislature, be and he is hereby commissioned as its representative to present to the President of the United States the cordial greetings of the Legislature and the people of the Territory, on the occasion of this his first visit to the Pacific Coast.

That we extend to the President, the members of his Cabinet and members of both branches of Congress, our united invitations to continue their westward trip to these islands, that they may in person familiarize themselves with the conditions and possibilities of this, the newest Territory of the United States.

That in the event of inability on the part of the President to visit Hawaii, the memorial and House Concurrent Resolution No. 4, heretofore passed by the Legislature, shall be presented to him, and that his early action upon its prayers be requested.

J. EMMELEUTH.

Aylett moved to table the resolution on the score of needless expense and security of funds, and submitted to the journal of the Legislature would be all that the President would need.

Dickey thought that Beckley's presence was needed, with that of all of the members, to properly consider the appropriation bill.

Emmelhuth then made the most vigorous of his many forcible speeches since the opening of the regular session. The statements in effect were as follows, roasting the provisional government from 1893 to date:

"Ever since the beginning of the old P. G. those in possession of the reins have done their utmost to block the wheels of progress and thwart the popular will, endeavoring to prevent the establishment of a government based upon American principles.

"Their efforts are even now in progress. Remember the county bill. It slowly passed the two houses to die in the executive chamber a natural death. In New York a bill of 200 pages became a law in three days. But at this, the beginning of the century, it is too late for the Governor of this Territory to attempt to balk the people."

Hooes were interrupted on a point of order, swinging his fist into his desk. Emmelhuth went on:

"Despite the memorial lately passed by this House, these attempts are still going on. In '93 we paraded—I admit I was one of the number—laughter and cries of 'you were!'—We paraded to overthrow the monarchy, hoping to establish something better in its place. In our proclamation we charged the Queen with exercising the high prerogatives of her late brother contrary to the wishes of the people. A little transposition would make the proclamation as true today, and accuse Sanford B. Dole of continuing the system of his late dictatorship. IN THE INTEREST OF THIS PEOPLE SANFORD B. DOLE MUST GO. Representative Beckley goes forth to lay before the President of the United States the desires of this House."

Kumulae—"I rise to a point of order. What is this honorable gentleman talking about?"

Emmelhuth—"I am not out of order; I am arraigning the late government."

Hooes—"I rise to a point of order. The honorable Representative is talking through his hat. I am willing to donate toward Representative Beckley's trip myself, but I don't propose that the expense shall be paid from the Treasury appropriations."

Emmelhuth—"Even if we are poor we don't have to go a begging."

Speaker Akina upheld Kumulae's point of order.

"I could talk," continued Emmelhuth, "on this subject for two hours, but I will talk again when the bill comes up. I stand here for the people, and no one shall muzzle me."

It is surmised that Emmelhuth is advancing the necessary funds for Beckley's expenses on the trip, and the honorable Representative has not denied the allegation.

Prendergast—"I opposed the sending of the committee of ten Senators and Representatives to welcome the President, as we had no money for that or any other purpose. We do not know who is going to pay for this trip of a member, who is simply to extend our congratulations to the President of a section of the country that extends over many thousands of miles."

Makekau asked for the tabling of the resolution, and doubted the right of the House to adopt such a measure before notifying either the Senate or the Governor that the House was reorganized.

As the honorable Representative had just before given notice of the introduction of a bill, his remarks showed an inconsistency of which Emmelhuth was prompt to take advantage.

Emmelhuth—"I admire the late speaker for his wonderful argument. When a man gets up to speak upon a question, I like that man to have something of an argument to propound, but the wind has been entirely taken out of the Honorable Makekau's reasoning by his introduction of a bill this morning. He did not wait for the Governor or the Senate to be notified, but shoved in his notice as soon as he could. Let him be consistent, that is all I ask of him; let him be consistent. If he had a right to bring in his bill, then let him keep quiet on this subject."

Makekau lengthily defended himself, talking alternately in indistinguishable English and its native translation. Dickey asked for a translation, but Wise said that the honorable member had made his own.

Robertson brought in a motion to adjourn, which together with a motion to postpone the resolution until tomorrow.

THE REPUBLICANS LEAVE.

The Republicans, rather than go on record as opposing the resolution, then went out, with the exception of two or three. The Republican party was not as a whole against the sending of Beckley to the Coast, feeling that it would be a matter of education for the Representative to take a trip to the States. The only objection made was that the expense should come out of the public purse.

Opposition in the face of the majority would have been futile, and in any case, upon fair play principles, the party felt no desire to prohibit a Home Rule representative from presenting the point of view of the Home Rule party.

Beckley himself declared his intention, after adjournment, of simply greeting the President and giving him the glad hand. "I am nobody's chicken," said the young politician, "I am not going to present any resolution. After welcoming the President I am going east to Buffalo."

The resolution was finally adopted, as amended, from a concurrent to a House resolution, by a vote of 14-13. The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## IN THE SENATE.

THE following set of Republican resolutions sustaining Governor Dole were sent to the President yesterday by the hand of Hon. Samuel Parker. Mr. Parker sailed on the Mariposa.

Honorable William McKinley, President of the United States—Sir: We, the undersigned, comprising members of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, and Republican members of the Legislature, have the honor to submit the following statement:

A resolution having been adopted by certain members of the Legislature of Hawaii making charges against Governor Dole and asking you to remove him from office, we feel that it is due to you, to the Governor, to the Republican party in Hawaii and to the political and material interests of this Territory that the following facts be laid before you, viz:

Said resolution is very general in character and contains no specific charges; the object of it is to excuse the Home Rule party for its failure to enact substantial legislation, and to lay the blame on the Governor. The facts show that it is impossible for the Home Rule party to escape from the responsibility of such failure.

At the last election the Home Rule party elected over two-thirds of the House of Representatives, and within one of two-thirds of the Senate. Several weeks before the meeting of the Legislature the members elected by the Home Rule party assembled in Honolulu, investigated the various departments of the Government, where they were accorded every courtesy and facility, and agreed upon their legislative measures.

THE COUNTY BILL DELAYED.

By virtue of the majority the Home Rule members of the Legislature naturally took on the organization of the Legislature, all the offices and the control of the committees of both Houses; they limited debate, adopted a rule for the previous question, and thus obtained complete control of the Legislature, and had it in their power to fully carry out the program prepared by them. Instead of promptly proceeding with legislation, they delayed the introduction of bills which they regarded as most important. For example, their County bill, one of their main party measures, was not introduced until the session was half over, and was found to be so full of errors, so illogical and incomplete in form, and substance, that it was abandoned, and in the closing days of the session, a substitute bill was introduced radically different from and but little better than the first. This was numerously and materially amended, and was finally passed through the House with many acknowledged deficiencies, which its supporters stated, would be remedied in the Senate. No complete copy was made of the bill as it passed the House, but a patchwork copy of the original bill, with sections, lines and words erased or interlined with a pen, or stuck on with mullage, was sent to the Senate. No copies of the bill as it passed the House were sent to Senators; the single mutilated House bill, filled with erasures, amendments and additions, and covering some seventy pages of legal cap, was all there was to indicate the intention of the House concerning a bill which radically changed the form of government of the Territory. The bill was read the

first time by title; the majority refused to refer it to a committee; refused to have it printed; refused to allow it to be typewritten, or even to furnish Senators with information as to what the changes from the original bill were.

On the next day the bill was read through, Republican Senators taking down hurriedly the amendments as best they could. The consideration of amendments and all discussion was refused; the majority members pledging themselves that discussion would be allowed and amendments considered on third reading.

On the third day, ignoring their pledge, the majority suspended the rules, read the bill by title, and thus finally passed it, without the Senate having any copy of the bill other than the single patchwork received from the House, and without allowing Republican Senators an opportunity to amend the same. Other measures deemed important by the Home Rule party were similarly dealt with.

APPROPRIATION BILL WITH-HELD.

Being the first session of the Legislature since annexation, constructive legislation in a broad spirit was essential for the welfare of every class and interest. Instead of adopting this line of procedure, the majority party refused to introduce an appropriation bill, although estimates therefor were duly submitted by the Governor at the opening of the session; and even failed to apportion the Senators, as required by the Organic Act, although a bill therefor was introduced by a Republican early in the session, and the Home Rule members were repeatedly urged to pass the same or some similar measure.

Although annexation has deprived the Territory of all custom duties, and of other revenues thus materially affecting the finances of the Territory, and although the Treasury is in a depleted condition, the only revenue producing measure passed was introduced by a Republican.

USE OF HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

One of the causes of the failure of the members of the Home Rule party to attain their objects, and which prevented the Legislature from accomplishing more, was the insistence by the Home Rule members upon the use of the Hawaiian language in legislative proceedings, notwithstanding the Organic Act provides that: "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." They elected interpreters and required interpretation of all bills, resolutions, motions and debates.

RUSSELL'S INDICTMENT.

A further cause of delay and waste of time was the apparent jealousy among the Home Rule members, and their lack of any recognized leadership. This was so apparent that the President of the Senate, himself a member of the Home Rule party, resigned in disgust, giving as his reasons the following statement, which is of record:

"To the Senate: Having repeatedly called the attention of this body to the fact that the short time accorded to the Legislature is wasted in debate on trivial matters which are of no interest to the people of this Territory, while the passage of measures which were promised by all the political parties are delayed; that little or no work is being done by the several committees, as evidenced by failure to promptly report; that, as a whole, the Senate is practically an inefficient body, and that the short time remaining in which to perform the responsible duties with which we are entrusted will prove utterly fruitless if present methods are continued; in the name of all the people and of all the parties who have entrusted us with the high mission of State affairs, which involves life, justice and property, and in general, the good order of society and property of this young Territory, upon which the people of the whole Union are looking with profound interest, I protest against such an order of things, and I appeal to the best elements of all parties and of all people to unite for the purpose of doing our plain duty to the people during the remaining half of the session. There is no time to waste."

Being convinced that I can more fully perform my duty upon the floor of the Senate, I therefore beg to tender my resignation as President."

LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR.

We admit that there has been a lack of harmony between the Legislature and the Governor, but the reason for this condition is shown by the resolution of the members of the Home Rule party in the following words, to-wit: "That a majority of the legislators came to their duties prejudiced against the Governor on his record for the previous seven years, and as a result of this prejudice the Legislature has not dealt with the Governor in a broad and liberal spirit. But after all, there has been no such want of harmony as to interfere with legislation or to account for the failure of the Home Rule party to pass important measures.

In refusing to extend the session of the Legislature, the Governor acted with the concurrence of the Republican members of the same.

This memorial is signed by all the Republican members of the Legislature, and by members of the Executive Committee of the Republican party. Among them are members of the party who, during the campaign and since, have differed from Governor Dole upon matters affecting the party policy, but who now appreciate that the Governor is in harmony with the party organization, as demonstrated by his public appointments.

From the foregoing facts it clearly appears, that the members of the Home Rule party, after ample preparation and with an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, and with full power and opportunity to carry out their measures, have only themselves to blame for not doing so. The fact is

(Continued on Page 9.)

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial to you, it will cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## FOR CHILDREN

Nothing that comes in a bottle, is more important for children than Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. And "important" means that it keeps them in even health, on the highest plane of physical life.

"Do they live on it then?"  
No; they don't touch it, except when they need it.

"When do they need it?"

Whenever they show, in whatever way, the least disturbance of even balance of health. It is not for acute diseases, with some exceptions; it is for a slight falling off from first-rate condition.

It is to be used as a food, whenever their usual food does not quite answer the purpose of food.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

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FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled  
and Solid Gold

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.  
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
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## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

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P. C. Jones ..... Vice-President

C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier

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Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.  
Judd Building, Fort Street.

Lapponi, the Pope's physician, has declared sandals and low shoes the best for feminine wear. This is contrary to a previous opinion that low-cut footgear leads to enlarged or weak ankles.

# Kodak Talk

We do developing, printing and mounting.  
We make a specialty of it.  
We turn out excellent prints.  
We develop carefully.

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IN HANDLING YOUR KODAK.  
We sell Eastman's Kodaks; not second-hand, but bright and new, and carry a full line of films, all sizes; Plates, Photo Paste, etc., etc. Also, a full line of the purest chemicals at the lowest figure. In fact, we carry

## Everything

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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# SESSIONS LAUNCHED

## Governor's Message Reaches Solons.

At the opening of the Senatorial branch of the legislative circuit yesterday morning, Clerk Kuykendall had a communication from the House, announcing the officers elected by that body.

Senator Kalanikoukani moved that the chair appoint a committee of one to confer with the Legislature in the House, for the purpose of notifying the Governor that the Legislature was now in session and ready for business. The motion carried. The president appointed Kalanikoukani a committee of one to confer with the Legislature, to wait on the Governor.

Senator Carter then introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, that the committee on accounts is hereby authorized to pay for works stated below, as follows:

"For translation, 50 cents per folio; for typewriting, 15 cents per folio; for proofreading, 25 cents per folio; printing, \$1.50 per folio.

Senator Crabb introduced a resolution relating to the supplies of the House, which was adopted, as follows: "Be it resolved, by the Senate, that all supplies for the use of the Senate shall be purchased by the clerk only, and bills for the same shall be approved by the said clerk before being presented to the committee on accounts, for their approval or rejection."

Senator Achi introduced the following resolution, relating to the introduction of a loan bill during the extra session:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby requested to inform the Legislature whether the Legislature in this extra session can pass a loan bill, with or without appropriations, according to the provisions of the Organic Act, or not."

"Only Bill," who, for a wonder, had kept quiet up to the present time, moved to defer consideration of the resolution until after the committee appointed to notify the Governor of the Legislature being ready for business reported. The motion prevailed.

Senator Carter introduced a resolution, affecting the salaries of the officers of the Senate, as follows:

"Be it resolved, by the Senate, that the following amounts be paid to its officers for this extra session:

"Clerk, \$12.50 per day; assistant clerk, \$10; interpreter, \$10; messenger, \$5; janitor, \$2; chaplain, for the extra session, \$100."

This resolution started the music. Bush looked daggers at Senator Carter for daring to propose a reduction of his salary, but his "great" and good friend, John T. Brown, came to his rescue, by moving an amendment to the effect that the interpreter be paid \$12 per day, as during the regular session. The amendment was adopted.

Some wrangling then ensued over the pay of the clerk. Senator Crabb thought \$12 per day sufficient. Senator Carter then arose and said he was willing, so far as he was concerned, to make the salary of the clerk \$15 per day.

Senator Crabb replied by saying it was child's talk to make such a statement, and as it was the object of the Senate to cut down expenses as much as possible, he favored the proposed reductions.

Senator Carter replied that he did not think he was childish in suggesting the clerk be paid \$15 a day, as he oftentimes had to work until midnight in order to catch up with his narrative. The resolution was then put before the House, with the amendment, and adopted.

Senator Russell evidently "smelled a rat," judging by the following resolution, presented by him:

"Resolved, that the Attorney General of the Territory be and is hereby requested to give his legal opinion on the question as to whether the acceptance by the members of the Legislature of a free first-class passage ticket from the steamship companies is, or is not, contrary to law."

Russell said he had received one, but had his suspicions aroused, as to the legality of using such ticket.

Senator Kanuha said he received a complimentary first-class steamship ticket from the steamer line, and did not see why it was illegal to use such ticket, but for safety's sake, he seconded the motion to adopt the resolution.

Senator Crabb said any member of the Legislature of Hawaii had a perfect right to travel all over the United States, if necessary, on passes, saying it was a common practice among legislators in the States.

The resolution was then adopted. Senator Carter attempted to reopen the question of salaries of the Senate officers, but was "staved" off by a motion, at 10:45, to take a recess for half an hour to await the report of Senator Kalanikoukani.

Senator Carter seemed to be on the anxious seat, for after a twenty minutes' wait, moved, as there was a quorum present, to proceed to business, and if necessary, he would turn the hands of the clock.

At this juncture the anxiously awaited Kalanikoukani appeared and presented a report to the effect that the Governor would send a message to the Senate at 2 p. m.

Senator Carter moved to take a recess until 2 p. m. Crabb amended to make it 1:30 instead, which carried.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
The Senate convened at 1:30, and while waiting for the Governor's message, killed time by moving to reconsider Russell's resolution, asking for the Attorney General's opinion in regard to the free first-class steamship tickets given to members by the Western Steamship Company.

Senator Kaohi made the motion, evidently fearing he would have to "put up" his own fare. What he said on the subject could not be learned, as Interpreter Bush was either tongue-tied, or inflicted with an aggravated case of that "tired feeling," for no attempt was made to interpret the remarks made by different Senators on the subject.

approaching the Senate building. Senator Crabb was the first to see the secretary approaching, and promptly gave the alarm. Quite a scramble was indulged in by the members in hurrying to their seats.

The secretary came up the stairway leading to the back door of the Senate chamber, and after giving the preliminary knock, was ushered into the Senate chamber by the usual notification by the sergeant at arms, of a "Message from the Governor."

The Senators were all attention while the message was being read. It proved to be quite a lengthy document, and is published in full, as follows:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

The Legislature at its regular session having failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by the existing laws, it became my duty to call an extra session of the Legislature for the consideration of appropriation bills.

I herewith submit the estimates for appropriations for the succeeding biennial period previously presented to the Legislature at its regular session, subject, however, to the following amendments, which become necessary owing to there being no provision for the borrowing of money by the Government for public improvements:

First striking out the "appropriations of fund of \$700,000 to be received from new loan on account of advances," set forth on page 25 of the estimates, and adding to the recommendations for current expenses the following items:

SANFORD B. DOLE.  
Executive Chamber, May 8, 1901.

**SCHEDULE.**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

Sewerage, Honolulu .. \$123,580 00  
Cost Nuuanu stream district .. \$3,250 00  
Cost material .. 8,000 00  
Miscellaneous incidentals and running expenses .. 17,000 00  
Cost house connections .. 15,000 00  
Fifteen per cent reserved Vincent & Belser contract .. 17,900 00  
Outfall sewer and lining .. 11,530 00  
Investigation and sewerage surveys, Hilo .. 6,000 00  
Garbage crematory, Honolulu .. 15,000 00  
Harbor improvement, Honolulu .. 221,400 00  
Youman slip .. 26,000 00  
Kauai slip .. 30,400 00  
Youman's wharf .. 42,400 00  
Kauai wharf .. 110,000 00  
Harbor improvements, Hilo .. 25,000 00  
Extension wharf .. 20,000 00  
Moorings .. 5,000 00  
Palma reservoir and water pipe .. 50,000 00  
Reservoir .. 40,500 00  
Pipe .. 6,882 00  
Hauling and laying .. 2,518 00  
Diamond Head reservoir .. 11,000 00  
Completion of bottom reef and cleaning up .. 4,200 00  
Pipe .. 800 00  
Cement and replaster .. 3,000 00  
High lift pumping plant, Beretania St. Pump contract .. 17,000 00  
Building .. 10,000 00  
Erection .. 5,000 00  
Pipe .. 2,000 00  
High lift reservoir .. 8,000 00  
Filtration system, Honolulu .. 60,000 00  
Fire hydrants, Honolulu .. 6,000 00  
New building Insane Asylum .. 30,000 00  
Hilo water works .. 3,000 00  
Laying pipe on hand .. 1,400 00  
Water works .. 1,300 00  
Iron pipe, 6,000 feet .. 1,000 00  
Court house and jail, Nawiliwili .. 800 00  
Water supply .. 7,500 00  
Fire proof rooms .. 4,000 00  
Survey office .. 2,000 00  
Supreme Court .. 1,500 00  
Subsidy Oahu Road .. 63,000 00  
Govt. tug Eleu fire apparatus .. 3,000 00  
Electrical police alarm system .. 15,000 00  
Hawaii Roads and Bridges, Honolulu .. 25,000 00  
Homestead roads, Hilo .. 25,000 00  
Waikuku bridge .. 15,000 00  
Roads, Hilo .. 50,000 00  
Widening and extension, Hilo streets .. 25,000 00  
Honolulu to Papaikou .. 25,000 00  
Roads, Puna .. 17,000 00  
Pahoa to R. R. .. 5,000 00  
Kamaile to Kalapana .. 5,000 00  
Two and one-half miles Volcano road to connect R. R. .. 7,000 00  
Roads, Kau .. 22,000 00  
Roads, complete to Volcano .. 22,500 00  
Rock crusher .. 2,500 00  
Ninole .. 2,000 00  
Kahuku to S. Kona .. 5,000 00  
Road, S. Kona .. 10,000 00  
Alila .. 6,000 00  
Honaunua and Hoonani .. 4,000 00  
Roads, Honaunua .. 22,000 00  
Roads, Waimea to N. Kona .. 12,000 00  
Roads, N. Kohala .. 3,000 00  
Roads, N. Kohala .. 5,000 00  
Roads, Hamakua .. 40,000 00  
Main road .. 15,000 00  
Waipio grade .. 10,000 00  
Homesteads .. 15,000 00  
Roads, N. Hilo .. 40,000 00  
Waikamalu to Maunaloa .. 20,000 00  
Waipuna to Kilauea .. 14,000 00  
Kauai to Oekala .. 15,000 00  
Total, Hawaii .. \$277,000 00  
Roads and Bridges, Maui .. 10,000 00  
Regrade Hana landing .. 5,000 00  
Kilauea .. 2,000 00  
Roads, Makawao .. 18,000 00  
Puna homestead .. 5,000 00  
Kouka to Kihali .. 12,000 00  
Roads, Lahaina .. 14,000 00  
Rock crusher .. 2,500 00  
Mountain road .. 1,500 00  
Kauai .. 10,000 00  
Roads, Waikuku .. 10,000 00  
Macadamizing .. 5,500 00  
Macalea to Kihali .. 4,500 00  
Total, Maui .. \$123,000 00  
Roads and Bridges, Molokai .. 3,000 00  
Roads, Molokai .. 3,000 00  
Roads and Bridges, Oahu .. 4,000 00  
Roads, Koolau .. 4,000 00  
Regulating .. 4,000 00

Roads and Bridges, Kauai .. 1,000 00  
Roads, Hanalei .. 1,000 00  
Kalihiwai bridge .. 6,000 00  
Roads, Lihue .. 7,000 00  
Macadamizing .. 2,000 00  
Roads, Koloa .. 2,000 00  
Haloa branch .. 2,000 00  
Waialua branch .. 2,000 00  
Steel bridge .. 2,000 00  
Kalaheo grade .. 1,000 00  
Roads, Waimea .. 3,000 00  
Upper bridge .. 1,000 00  
Total Kauai .. \$21,000 00  
Total roads and bridges .. \$258,000 00  
School houses and teachers' cottages .. \$12,900 00  
Island of Hawaii .. \$12,900 00  
Hilo, estimated cost for district .. 2,000 00  
Hamakua, estimated cost for district .. 4,000 00  
Kohala, estimated cost for district .. 2,000 00  
Kona, estimated cost for district .. 5,000 00  
Puna, estimated cost for district .. 8,000 00  
Islands of Maui and Molokai .. 14,900 00  
Lahaina, estimated cost for district .. 1,300 00  
Waikuku, estimated cost for district .. 4,100 00  
Makawao, estimated cost for district .. 5,000 00  
Hana, estimated cost for district .. 3,000 00  
Molokai, estimated cost for district .. 1,500 00  
Island of Oahu .. \$3,000 00  
Estimated cost for outlying districts .. 12,000 00  
Honolulu .. 71,000 00  
Island of Kauai .. 17,200 00  
Waimea, estimated cost for district .. 2,700 00  
Koloa, estimated cost for district .. 3,500 00  
Lihue, estimated cost for district .. 2,000 00  
Kauai, estimated cost for district .. 8,400 00  
Hanalei, estimated cost for district .. 600 00

Senator Carter moved that the Governor's message be placed in the hands of a committee of three, and have the same gone over by them. He also moved to take a recess of fifteen minutes to await the committee's report.

Senator Achi thought such a course unnecessary, and moved to have the message translated and printed, so that each member could have a copy in order to facilitate matters.

Senator Russell did not see the use of the House entertaining consideration of any appropriation bill, as the lower house had one under consideration, and therefore thought it best to await the action of the House.

Cecil Brown then moved to have the message printed, and that a committee of three be appointed to take charge of it. Achi seconded the motion, which carried.

The president appointed Senators Brown, Achi and Kalanikoukani, a committee of three, to supervise the translation and printing of the message.

Under suspension of the rules Achi presented his resolution, asking for the Attorney General's opinion in regard to the introduction of a loan bill.

Senator Kalanikoukani suggested an amendment to the effect that the Attorney General should also specify whether or not other measures could be legally introduced.

"Only Bill" cautioned the members not to be too hasty, and wanted action on the resolutions deferred.

Senator Crabb suggested that the Senator from Lahaina be made to sit down and keep his mouth shut, as he was beginning to employ his old time killing tactics. There was no necessity, he said, for holding a thirty or sixty-day session over the appropriation bill, when it could easily be disposed of in two weeks, and if "Only Bill" was not sat upon they would never get through with the measure.

"Only Bill" rose to his feet to reply, but before he could say anything, Crabb moved the previous question, which carried.

The president seemed quite confused at this point, and put a motion to defer action on the resolution, and seemed greatly surprised when the old motion had not been seconded.

Senator Achi then moved the resolution, with the amendment attached, be adopted, and upon the show of hands, was carried.

"Only Bill" seeing things were not going to suit him, moved to adjourn.

A storm of protests arose from the Republican side of the House against the motion.

The president put the question before the House, and upon the show of hands, declared the Senate adjourned. Senator Carter questioned the vote, and called for a rising vote, which resulted in a tie 7-7. The president then cast the deciding vote, and declared the Senate adjourned, at 3 p. m.

**EMMELUTH OUT FOR BLOOD**

**Takes Up Time of House With Attacks on Governor Dole.**

Another day was practically wasted in the House yesterday, and the show of hands that business will be frequently interrupted by speeches antagonistic to the Executive. Every time an appropriation is too little or too much to suit the Home Rule taste, Emmeluth proceeds to "show up" the Governor, whom he held up to scorn.

Some of the party, however, are beginning to tire of Emmeluth's perpetual tirades and may try to put a clamp upon the latter gentleman's unruly tongue.

At the morning session the minutes were not ready and the members loafed until nearly 11, and then got down to work without the preliminary of reading them.

Prendergast was appointed a committee of one to inform the Governor of the organization of the House, the members taking a recess during his absence. Prendergast reported that the message would be ready about 2 o'clock and the House then adjourned until that time.

The officers, including the janitor, were sworn in just before recess, and the latter may now be expected to "religiously" perform his duties.

The minutes of the extra session finally being read, a message from the Governor was received.

Emmeluth wished to be placed on record that he was there at the beginning of the session and that Hilo wasn't.

Emmeluth asked for suspension of rules to introduce his bill that was given notice of the day previous.

Prendergast submitted that the Governor's message should first be read, and that Emmeluth's bill for compensation of service, although important, could be included in the Appropriation bill.

Emmeluth, took of rules in hand, submitted that the question of compensation was one that must be taken up.

Emmeluth agreed that this was the proper time to introduce the bill, but that a suspension of rules was not necessary.

The bill was then read, being an Act to appropriate funds for the expenses of the extra session and the unpaid bills of the regular session of 1901.

The Governor's message was then read. Dickey: "I move that the message be referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to bring in an Appropriation bill as soon as possible."

The motion was seconded and carried. The rules were suspended for the reading of a concurrent resolution of Emmeluth that a committee of two be instructed to wait upon the Governor and ask what had happened to the County bill and other measures that had been submitted to him.

Emmeluth: "I read in the evening paper that the Governor had received reports from the Attorney General that had prompted him to sign at least one of these bills. I am sorry the Governor did not allude to this in the message. I don't feel that we can go into the Appropriation matter until we find out the Governor's feeling towards these bills. I therefore ask the adoption of this resolution."

Robertson: "It is just such resolutions that tend to perpetuate the bad feeling between the Governor and the House. The Organic Act shows clearly what happens to bills not reported back to the House. They have experienced what is termed a pocket veto. There seem to be members of this House who delight in exceeding their authority as Representatives and trespassing upon the Governor's domain of duty. I move to indefinitely postpone this resolution."

Emmeluth: "If the Governor has done what the papers say he has done, we have a right to know about it. If the Governor in his high sense of duty signed a bill—if he consulted the pulse of the people—he would have signed the County bill. Twenty-three votes were registered in this House, ten votes in the Senate, sufficient to pass this measure over the pocket veto of the Governor. The Governor is standing between the people and their rights. If he has done work between sessions, so can we. There is nothing that comes up in the Supreme Courts more important to the people than the matter of the County bill. It is unconstitutional to deprive them of the rights provided for in this bill."

Dickey seconded Robertson's motion, saying that the last sixty-day session was frittered away by constant taxes against the Executive. "The Governor is the best friend the Hawaiians ever had, though they don't know it. I know personally that he is anxious to supply the information wanted. This resolution will do no good. This is a special session and we can't do anything but what it calls for."

Emmeluth: "I'll show up Mr. Dole's aloha before this session is over."

Robertson: "It seems to me that the honorable member's remarks are temerity. The majority of this House is responsible for the delay of the County bill. It is a shyster trick to put the responsibility on the Governor. As to passing over a pocket veto, that is absurd. It can't be done. If the honorable member would rise to the occasion and swallow the personal spite he has shown against the Executive since the beginning of the session, this special session would accomplish something."

Emmeluth: "Were it not for the newspapers I would not have spoken. My personal ends have never been furthered. I deny it. I could speak all day and all night. It is my right to fight the Governor on this floor to a finish. I will prove to the people that I am never the friend of the Hawaiian. I will show up the Governor in a way to blacken the record of any man and his honor. A record that fills the country with Japanese is dirty enough for any man. I am fighting for the rights of the people, and as long as I have a tongue to wag, I will wag it for the people. Ever since 1833 that man has worked against the Hawaiians. Annexation! They never wanted annexation. If my personal feelings toward the Governor have made me fight more firmly for the people, that is my right, and I will fight it out along the Pacific Ocean. I am aware that anything we do may be illegal, but so was the Governor's action illegal if he signed bills between sessions. I know that the County bill is wished for by the great majority of the people, and no man—Governor or no Governor—can prevent me from making every effort to accomplish the ends of that measure."

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Prendergast: "In order to bind down the Governor, I amend that the clerk be instructed to ask the question."

Emmeluth thereupon changed the resolution to a House instead of a concurrent resolution.

Emmeluth: "Do not think it proper to take up newspaper and street talk in such a matter. I think this ought to go to the Upper House."

Emmeluth: "The Upper House has frequently been pestered on behalf of the people and found wanting; therefore I make this a House resolution, and move that it be adopted."

The motion was adopted and the House adjourned until today.

After the session many of the Home Rulers thronged around Emmeluth and shook hands with him, while Makaeke held forth in English to a silent audience at the other end of the throng room.

"What's the use of listening to what newspapers say? By golly, Emmeluth fool all our time away. He try, too, to overthrow our monarchy, but he got left and now he is mad. We don't want to waste time talking about all that. We know, we saw with our own eyes. They all try to overthrow our monarchy. What do we want to hear all over again about those times? One thief gets left and he kicks. Emmeluth talks too much."

Some of the Home Rulers are talking about extending the session until Beckley comes back from the Coast. Owing to Beckley's absence, two changes were made necessary on the committee of K. Prendergast taking his place as chairman of the Agricultural Committee and Mosman of the Public Health Committee.

**SIMPLICITY OF SCIENCE.**

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargons. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the best known curative properties of the herbs, roots, bark and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood cleanser known. Ninety per cent of diseases in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are cured by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kikapeo Indian Sagwa. Kikapeo, Hilo, agents for Kikapeo Indian Remedies.

The Japanese are buying Bombay cotton, so it can be sold down cheaper than the American product. An order has been given for 50,000 bales.

**HAWAII WAS READY.**

BUFFALO, May 1.—In the Midway, Buffalo's animals, the Indian congress, the Hawaiian village and other features, were ready for business, and attracted many of the visitors.

# BLAZING THE PATH

## How Civil Rule Was Organized in Masbate.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

PALANOG, Island of Masbate, March 18.—The ravages of the rinderpest had left the Island of Masbate people in a deplorable condition, as the United States Philippine Commission learned when they arrived yesterday for the purpose of organizing a provincial government of the three islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias. The chief industry of Masbate has always been the raising of beef cattle, and in the Spanish days Manila derived her supply of meat from that island. Within the past few months practically all of the cattle and caribao on the entire island had been swept away by the pest. When the troops of Colonel Hare's district came to occupy the town of Palanog, eight months ago, the inhabitants fled after burning most of the houses. The little place of about 300 people is recovering very slowly from these disasters, and more so, as the people are impoverished on account of the cattle misfortunes. There is to date not a public school in the three islands. A new one is being built at Palanog, however, and American teachers will soon be in charge.

Delegations came to the commissioners' session from all parts of Masbate, from Ticao, and none from the large but rather barren island of Burias, to the northward. The men appeared to be fairly intelligent, considering their comparative isolation, but were rather hopeless about any prospect of immediate improvement in their business conditions. The only insurgents remaining in these islands are a few detached bands of ladrones and a federal party branch, recently organized.

President Taft, on behalf of the representatives of the United States government, made an explanatory address which, except in his references to the poverty of Masbate, was similar to those made at all points visited.

Donatillo Serrano, candidate for governor, addressed the commission, saying that although there was plenty of land in Masbate, it was not sufficiently cultivated to be able to meet the necessities of the proposed provincial government. He declared that the people were taxed on the land now, or shortly, they would fail to raise money. Said he: "The owners of the land only raise sweet potatoes enough to eat, and there are some few rice paddies."

He asked: "Do not the private lands have value? What is good cattle land worth?"

Serrano answered: "Good situated and well conditioned land is worth about three pesos per hectare. A fourth of fifth of the land of this island is private holdings, mostly pasture land. There is little private wood land, and very little coconut raising, most of it being on the island of Ticao."

Responding to questions, Serrano said: "Before the pest cattle were the standard product of the islands, \$4,000 to \$5,000 worth being shipped annually. A tax was levied in the Spanish time on each head shipped to Manila; also, a shipping tax of 20 cents. The average value of the cattle placed on board was about \$20, Mexican money. Three-fourths of the cattle are now dead, and the rest affected."

All the testimony on the subject of the wages placed that at 25 to 50 cents Mexican per day, and food. Policemen received \$4 to \$5 Mexican per month.

Responding to questions, Serrano said that his people did not expect to attain their former condition of prosperity for ten years. He acknowledged that the timber was a considerable asset, and could be exported, too, at good prices; also, that coconut trees and tobacco grew fairly well, but he said, these had been planted but little. The alleged mineral wealth of Masbate had never yet been really exploited, although a few Englishmen were mining for gold in the northern part.

The presidents of all the towns represented addressed the commission, although all displayed a singular ignorance about Burias. The commission questioned whether Burias ought not to be annexed to a southern Luzon province, but Masbate and Ticao were unanimous for including Burias with the province of Masbate, contending that the trade of Burias, which was rather with the islands south of her than with the ports of Luzon, and that it was in the interest of the Burians to be joined with other smaller islands. It was consequently so ordered.

After a long private conference of the commissioners, President Taft announced that there had been considerable difficulty in adjusting some of the provisions of the general provincial bill to this province, on account of the conditions of its diminishing revenue. A return of prosperity, however, would later justify new arrangements. The expense of salaries of all the provinces heretofore organized were upward of \$5,000, but in Masbate they would be made half that amount. The capital of the province was located at Palanog, which town was decreed to be hereafter known as Masbate. Bonifacio Serrano was appointed Governor, and George Landers, of New York, a soldier, supervisor. Snyder, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, was appointed treasurer. The salary of treasurer was fixed at \$1,200, the appointee for the time being receiving his pay from the United States government as an army officer. Burias interest of economy the governor was required to perform the secretary's duties, and the fiscal of Bombon province was required to also perform similar duties for Masbate for \$200 extra compensation and expenses. A committee was appointed to reorganize the municipalities and order elections, etc., in those unorganized.

**Holds to Sugar Tax.**

LONDON, May 3.—Replying to a deputation from the Workmen's and Sugar Tax Association today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Michael Hicks Beach, declined to consider the withdrawal of the sugar tax. He said it was the most important part of the present budget, and he did not believe that workmen who had approved of the war in South Africa objected to pay something toward the cost.

# AN APPEAL FOR MURAD

## the Legitimate Sultan.

PARIS, April 28.—The French League of the Rights of Man has received a letter from the Ottoman Liberal Committee in Constantinople, appealing to the league to take up the propaganda for the release of former Sultan Murad, who was deposed on August 31, 1876, on the ground of ill-health and mental incapacity.

The communication proceeds in part as follows: "The deposed Sultan is undergoing a martyrdom in prison at Teheran more cruel than the sufferings of the victim of Devil's Island. He was imprisoned on the pretext of madness. He has not seen a human face except that of his jailer for twenty-five years, nor a letter, newspaper or book. He is not allowed to leave his rooms, and is thus buried in a living cage."

The committee urges that if he is really deranged he should be treated scientifically.

Senator Trarieux, president of the league, who was very active in the agitation that resulted in the release of Dreyfus, has replied, assuring the Ottoman Liberal League Committee of the sympathy of the league, and suggesting an appeal to the Turkish Government.

The fate of Murad recalls to mind the worst features of the life and intrigues in the imperial seraglios. On the morning of May 30, 1876, Prince Murad, eldest son of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, was proclaimed as the successor by a palace resolution. On the 31st of August of the same year Abdul-Medjid, youngest brother of Murad, was proclaimed Sultan by a decision of the Ministers' Council, sanctioned by a sentence based upon the Koran and issued by the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the supreme religious chief of Islam. The sentence was based upon the alleged fact that Murad was insane, though this has not been admitted by Dr. Liederfeldt, the famous Vienna specialist, who had been called to Stamboul to examine the imperial patient. Murad V, for the last twenty-five years, has lived quietly in the palace of Teheran without giving any evidence of insanity.

**PICTURES AT ROYAL ACADEMY**

NEW YORK, May 3.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Royal Academy contains two great and six minor Argents and a job lot of 1,815 miscellaneous works, including water colors and architectural drawings. It is not a great academy, but Mr. Sargent redeems it from the repro







## FORMER INCOME TAX.

Hawaii made an effort in 1896 to get an income tax law and one was introduced and passed in the Legislature of that year and signed by President Dole. It was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Hawaiian Supreme Court. By request of people who are studying the income tax question, the Advertiser reprints this old Act as follows:

Law Concerning the Assessment and Collection of Tax on Income from the Season Laws of 1896—Return to be Made During the Month of August and Payment to be Made on or Before November 15.

## ASSESSMENT UPON INDIVIDUALS.

Section 1. From and after the first day of July, A. D. 1897, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income derived by every person residing in the Republic, and by every person residing without the Republic, from all property owned, and every business, trade, profession, employment or occupation carried on in the Republic, and by every servant or officer of the Republic, wherever residing, a tax of one per cent on the amount so derived; provided, that where the gains, profits or income of any such person who resides within the Republic, or of any servant or officer of the Republic, for the time being, shall not have exceeded the sum of Four Thousand Dollars for the preceding twelve months, only so much of such gains, profits or income as exceeds the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, shall be liable to such tax, and the tax herein provided for shall be assessed by the Assessors and Collectors for the time being for the several Tax Divisions of the Republic, and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 30th day of June next preceding the time for levying, assessing, collecting and paying the said tax.

## ASSESSMENT UPON CORPORATIONS.

Section 2. There shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of one per cent annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses from all property owned, and every business, trade, employment or vocation carried on in the Republic, of all corporations doing business for profit in the Republic of Hawaii, no matter how or where created and organized, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to corporations, companies or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the benefit of the sick, or for the other benefits to the members of such societies, orders or associations, and dependents of such members, nor to insurance companies taxed on a percentage of the premiums under the authority of any other Act; nor to the stock, shares, funds, real and personal property, securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, educational or scientific purposes.

## METHOD OF ESTIMATING INCOME.

Section 3. In estimating the gains, profits and income of any person or corporation, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities, except such bonds of the Republic of Hawaii, the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate, including leaseholds for any term purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; dividends upon the stock of any corporation; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the interest which has become due from said person or corporation, or which has been paid by him or it during the year; the amount of all premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of all movable property, except the amount expended in the purchase or production of the same, and in the case of a person, not including any part thereof consumed directly by him or his family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance and all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatsoever.

The net profits or income of all corporations shall include the amounts paid or payable to, or distributed or distributable among shareholders from any fund or account, or carried to the account of any fund or used for constructions, enlargements of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporation.

In computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, profession or occupation, or in managing any property, shall be deducted from the gross income or paid within the year, by such person or corporation on existing indebtedness. And all Government taxes and license fees paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who, or the corporation which has actually paid the same, whether such person or corporation be owner, tenant or mortgagee; also, losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless.

Provided, that no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate.

Provided, further, that where allowable herein only one deduction of two thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

And provided, further, that in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person shall not exceed the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid.

Provided, also, that in assessing the income of any person or corporation, there shall not be included the income of any person or any corporation as dividends upon the stock of such corporation if the tax of one per cent has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation as required by this Act, nor any gift or inheritance otherwise taxed as such.

## ALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS REQUIRED TO MAKE RETURN—TIME.

Written a. Every corporation doing business for profit in the Republic shall

make and render to the Assessor of its Tax Division, between the first and thirty-first days of August in every year, beginning with the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-seven, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Minister of Finance may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole twelve months ending June 30th last preceding the date of such return.

First. The gross receipts of such corporation from sales made at home and abroad, and from all kinds of business of every nature and kind.

Second. The expenses of such corporation exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation without allowance for interest, annuities and dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities and dividends stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of more than six hundred dollars to each person employed, and the name and address of each of such persons, and the amount paid to each.

## INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$500 TO BE RETURNED.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than five hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business, of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons in corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of five hundred dollars or of a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required by law, or if whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.

## ACCOUNTS—INSPECTION—PENALTY.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of every corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular and accurate books of account, in which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day in regular order, and whenever the Assessor of the Division in which any corporation is assessable shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief and of the grounds on which it is founded, and if said Minister shall, on examination thereof, conclude there are good grounds for such belief, he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation to be made; and if such corporation shall refuse to comply with such request, then the Assessor of the Division shall make from such information as he can obtain, an estimate of the amount of such income, and then add one hundred per cent thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income, and shall not be subject to appeal.

## FAILURE TO RETURN—FAULTY STATEMENT—PENALTY—HEARING.

Section 7. When any person or corporation having a taxable income refuses or neglects to render any return or list of income required by law, or renders an understated, false or fraudulent return or list, the Assessor shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, and on his own view and information, such return, according to the form prescribed, of the income liable to tax possessed by such person or corporation, and the said Assessor shall assess the income, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation, he shall add 200 per cent to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add one hundred percent to such tax. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax, unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax, and the return so made and subscribed by such Assessor shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes.

Provided, that except in the case of a corporation refusing to permit an inspection of its books, no person failing to make return shall be assessed, nor shall the amount of any list or return be increased, nor shall any penalty be assessed upon any person or corporation for such neglect or refusal, or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice, or of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Assessor, so as to give the person or corporation charged an opportunity to be heard. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be served on the person or corporation charged. A notice addressed to the last known place of abode or place of business of the person or corporation and deposited in the postoffice, postage prepaid, shall be sufficient service of notice under this Act. Any person or corporation failing to appear at the hearing of the Assessor in such case may appeal again. Such decision to the Tax Appeal Court, constituted under an Act of the present session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act relating to Internal Taxes, and to the Appeal of Cases from the Assessor of the Tax Division," on lodging with the Assessor, on or before the first day of October of each year, a notice in writing of his or its intention to appeal, and of the grounds for such appeal, and of the appeal Court shall sit for hearing of the appeal under the authority of this Act, between the fifth and twenty-fifth days of each year. The Tax Appeal Court shall sit at the time of rendering its decision upon

such cases, if any, as it shall deem just to either party to the appeal.

## WHEN PAYABLE—PENALTY.

Section 8. The taxes on income herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of November in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the fifteenth day of November as aforesaid, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of ten per cent on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum on said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane or insolvent persons.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

that the majority of measures passed were introduced by Republican members.

The resolution of the members of the Home Rule party fails to show any specific cause of complaint against the Governor, and, in our judgment, as loyal members of the Republican party, Home Rule party fails to show any action looking to his removal.

Dated Honolulu, Hawaii, May 6, 1901.  
(Signed) H. P. BALDWIN,  
Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.

J. P. COOKE,  
B. H. WRIGHT,  
T. MCANTS STEWART,  
Executive Committee Republican Party.  
CECIL BROWN,  
H. P. BALDWIN,  
G. R. CARTER,  
J. D. PARUS,  
C. L. CRABBE,  
W. C. ACHI.

Senators.  
A. G. M. ROBERTSON,  
W. H. HOOGE,  
JONAH KUMALAE,  
ARCHIE F. GILFILLAN,  
R. W. AYLETT,  
J. W. K. KEIKI,  
C. H. DICKEY.

## Representatives.

## WHEN BILLS CAN BE SIGNED

Attorney-General Dole and Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart are of the opinion that the Governor has the right to sign any bill passed by the Legislature after its adjournment and within the ten day limitation.

The opinion was given with particular reference to bill 22, providing for the changing of the dates of the convening of the Supreme Court, which was signed on May 6th. The opinions are as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., May 3, 1901.  
To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole,  
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir—I herewith have the honor to submit an opinion in the matter of the power of the Governor to approve a bill after adjournment of the Legislature, and within the ten-day limitation, written by Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart. I am strongly inclined to think that Mr. Cathcart's conclusion is correct as a matter of law. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
E. P. DOLE,  
Attorney General.

## Honorable E. P. Dole, Attorney General of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir—In this behalf a careful examination of the cases and the authorities leads me to the conclusion that the Governor has the power, under the Organic Act, to approve a bill (presented to him before the adjournment of the Legislature) after the adjournment of the Legislature, and that upon such approval the bill becomes a valid law.

There are two opposing lines of decision upon this question. The earliest case was decided in California in 1852, and became the leading authority in support of the position that a Governor has not the power to approve bills after the adjournment of the Legislature. Fowler vs. Pierce, 2 Cal. 155; School Trustees vs. County, 1 Nev. 340; Thornburg vs. Hermann, 1 Nev. 400. Dissenting opinion in Lankford vs. County (Md.), 22 Atl. 412; dissenting opinion in Detroit vs. Chapin, 108 Mich. 136.

There is also authority to the same effect in Arizona and Utah. The contrary position was taken in New York in 1860, and this case was followed by the greater weight of authority: People vs. Bowen, 2 N. Y. 517; State vs. Fagan, 22 La. Ann. 545; Solomon vs. Cartersville, 41 Ga. 161; Seven Hickory vs. Ellery, 103 U. S. 423; La Abra Mining Co. vs. U. S., 175 U. S. 423-451; Burns vs. Sewall (Minn.), 51 N. W. 224; Lankford vs. County (Md.), 20 Atl. 1017; States vs. County (Miss.), 1 So. 501; Detroit vs. Chapin, 108 Mich. 136.

The provisions of the constitution of California at the time of the decision in Fowler vs. Pierce (supra) was practically the same as the provisions of our Organic Act.

In the Nevada cases the decision was based on the view that the Governor, under the Territorial Act, was so component a part of the Legislature that his power necessarily terminated with that of the Legislature. The Territorial Act reads as follows: "That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and legislative assembly." See also Sec. 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In the States where the courts have taken the position that the Governor has such power, the decisions are based upon the provisions of the several constitutions which are similar to those of our Organic Act. The whole subject is elaborately treated in the case of Detroit vs. Chapin (Mich.), reported in 87 L. R. A. 391, and in the notes therein; and a present thereof will inform one so fully in regard to the law in this behalf that I respectfully call your attention to that case as reported.

The case of La Abra Mining Co. vs. U. S. (supra), decided that the President has the power to approve bills when Congress is in recess for a time named, the court expressly refusing to decide whether the President can sign a bill after final adjournment of Congress for the session, as that question did not arise in the case. The reasoning and exposition of the court are such as to induce the belief that a bill so signed by the President would be sustained as a valid law. The other cases are reviewed in the case of Detroit vs. Chapin, in which attention has been directed to the cases therein. Respectfully,  
JOHN W. CATHART,  
Deputy Attorney General.

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